

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: W.M. Remington

File number: 101-1185

Section 2 part III



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUMMARY REPORT

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REPORT MADE BY: James E. Tierney

SUBJECT: William Walter Remington

101 - 1185 - 62

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SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 121-1958

PART XVII

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

101-1185-62

- 371 -

*Original
Part III*

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NY 21-1958

PART XVII - INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO KNEW REMINGTON
AT THE TIME HE ATTENDED DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
AND INFORMATION DEVELOPED CONCERNING
REMINGTON'S YCL ACTIVITY

LEWIS JACKSON HOLMES was interviewed at his residence, 17 East 97th Street, New York City, on October 2, 1950, by SAS WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL and JOHN B. SIMMONS. At the time of the interview he furnished the following signed statement, the original of which is being maintained in the files of the New York Office:

"New York, N. Y.
October 2, 1950.

"I, LEWIS JACKSON HOLMES, knowing JOHN B. SIMMONS and WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL to be Special Agents of the F.B.I., make the following voluntary statement:

"I attended Dartmouth College from 1936 - 1940 with the exception of a brief time when I dropped out of school. During that period when I was in school I met WILLIAM REMINGTON. I belonged to a group known as the Young Communist League which met in students' rooms on Sundays. There were, as I recall, about ten members of this group among whom was REMINGTON. I felt that the group represented progressive thinking and I think most of the others felt the same way. REMINGTON and a man named RICK SMITH seemed to be about the only 'realists' in the group and also appeared to try to channel our talks on Sundays. I am also under the impression that one or both of these men brought Communist literature to some of our meetings. I do not know whether or not REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party proper but as I stated above he seemed to be one of the two who seemed to know what it was all about.

"About two weeks ago I received a telephone call from REMINGTON who asked me for the present whereabouts of

NY 121-1958

SECRET

"JACK PREISS, CHARLES LIVERMORE, ARTHUR ROOT and BILL MARTIN. He indicated that he desired to contact these people for possible help in his troubles. I gave him what information I had available concerning these men.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ JACK HOLMES

"JOHN B. SIMMONS, Special Agent, FBI, NYC
WILLIAM G. O'DONNELL, Special Agent, FBI, NYC"

In connection with this statement, Mr. HOLMES stated that he had considered himself a liberal thinker at the time he went to Dartmouth College and that he had been fooled by the statements of the Communists and their adherents into believing that they felt the same way as he.

He also stated that in approximately 1939 he had joined the Communist Party proper through a woman who owned a farm near Wilton or Lyndeboro, New Hampshire. He could furnish no information as to whether or not REMINGTON had joined the Party or whether REMINGTON had ever had any contacts with the people of this farm. He did state, however, that the woman who owned the farm was reportedly the head of the Communist Party in New Hampshire.

In connection with the individuals named by him as being of interest to REMINGTON, HOLMES stated that JACK PREISS was killed during World War II; that CHARLES LIVERMORE is believed to be operating a lecture bureau near Buffalo, New York; that ARTHUR ROOT is living somewhere on Long Island; and that BILL MARTIN is teaching at Colgate University. Mr. HOLMES said that probably a professor at Dartmouth named EUGEN ROSENSTOCK-HUESSY would know quite a bit about REMINGTON as would a former professor of economics at Dartmouth named McDANIEL.

SECRET

NY 121-1958

Mr. HOLMES was quite definite in his statement that RICK SMITH and REMINGTON were the leading thinkers in the YCL group and most of the meetings were held in SMITH's room. HOLMES believed that SMITH went on to become quite active in the Communist Party. Mr. HOLMES concluded by stating that he is unable to name any other members of the YCL group at Dartmouth other than PREISS, LIVERMORE, SMITH, MARTIN, ROOT and himself.

ROSCOE C. GILES, JR., 1341 - 66th Street, Berkeley, California, advised that he first met REMINGTON at Dartmouth College in 1937, when he (GILES) became a member of the American Student Union. He advised that he became interested in the American Student Union through the efforts of WILLIAM MARTIN and RICK SMITH, who were officers in the organization and who later roomed with GILES.

GILES stated that it was his recollection that the American Student Union was a derivative of the Young Communist League and he does not recall that both were in existence at the same time on the Dartmouth campus. He stated that although he did not know for sure, it was his impression that the YCL was in existence at New York City at that time. He was of the impression, and he stated that it was general knowledge, that the YCL was reorganized into the American Student Union, and after he left college, it was again reorganized into the American Youth for Democracy.

GILES gave the following statement concerning his association with REMINGTON at Dartmouth College:

"November 4, 1950
1341 - 66th St.
Berkeley 2, Calif.

"I, ROSCOE C. GILES, JR., voluntarily make the following statement to EUGENE E. BJORN, who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice:

NY 121-1958

"I met WILLIAM REMINGTON while a student at Dartmouth College. As I recall it was in the fall of 1937, when I joined the American Student Union. WILLIAM REMINGTON was also affiliated with the group in a position of leadership along with WILLIAM MARTIN and RICK SMITH. At this time, I was elected and served as Secretary-Treasurer of this same organization, the American Student Union.

"During the period of my affiliation, meetings of the American Student Union were held in the social room of North Massachusetts Hall, which included the membership; individual meetings of the officers in any of the rooms of the several officers and an occasional public meeting in an assembly hall. As I recall membership meetings were held at least once a month, but the officers met informally once a week, at least, and in view of the fact that the officers and a number of the members had a common eating place, could and did meet upon short notice if so required. In view of the fact that WILLIAM REMINGTON was a factor in the inception and execution of any of the ideas or undertakings of the organization, he was necessarily present at most if not all meetings.

"Subsequent to my nomination and election to office in the American Student Union, WILLIAM MARTIN, RICK SMITH, and myself roomed together in 401-402 North Fayerweather Hall, which location was the meeting place for a number of the meetings attended by WILLIAM REMINGTON. My association with WILLIAM REMINGTON in the American Student Union extended over the period 1937 to 1939.

"It is my understanding that this organization was an offshoot of the Young Communist League and as such the American Student Union was sympathetic and responsive to the theories of Communism and was the nucleus of pro-Communistic ideals and ideas on campus.

"In the course of my acquaintance, on several occasions I have heard WILLIAM REMINGTON argue and espouse Communistic ideals and Marxism, and he was generally regarded as the most widely read and forceful protagonist of Marxism or Communist theory in this organization.

NY 21-1958

"It is my opinion that at this time, WILLIAM REMINGTON was very thoroughly indoctrinated and had a comprehensive understanding of Communistic theory and dogma and advanced and defended his views of Communism with zeal and deep conviction. I gained this impression from various informal discussions where WILLIAM REMINGTON argued persuasively and authoritatively in upholding his interpretation of Marxist doctrines, despite any other views to the contrary.

"The meetings of the American Student Union were not secretive or confidential, but instead encouraged attendance by any students so interested, and encouraged the recruiting of membership among students. I recall that after one such meeting of the American Student Union in North Massachusetts Hall, Room 108, in the fall of 1937, I was enrolled in the Young Communist League by WILLIAM REMINGTON or WILLIAM MARTIN--I do not know which one actually received the application, but both were present and encouraged the enrollment. At this time I felt sure that WILLIAM REMINGTON was a member of the Young Communist League or he would not have been interested in recruiting me as a member; otherwise I would not have considered joining had I not been convinced that WILLIAM REMINGTON and the other officers were members of the Young Communist League. However, I do not recall any specific statements by WILLIAM REMINGTON that he was a member, nor do I recall seeing any document indicating his membership in the Young Communist League. Instead my conviction is based on the fact that he was active in recruiting me into the Young Communist League. (I never attended a meeting of the Young Communist League and to my knowledge this organization never met on the Dartmouth campus, while I was there.)

"I do not know of any actual Communist Party affiliation on the part of WILLIAM REMINGTON and have had no further contact with him since the period covered by this statement.

"I have written the above statement consisting of one and a fraction typewritten pages and I have initialled

NY 121-1958

"all corrections. The facts contained in this statement are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"Signed: ROSCOE C. GILES, JR."

"Witness:

EUGENE E. BJORN,
Special Agent, FBI,
San Francisco, Calif."

GILES explained that the ASU was based upon the principles of Communism and promoted its ideals, and was very impatient of conservative political views. He advised that they engaged in championing the causes of the abused and "injustices". GILES recalled that on one occasion they were active in behalf of a colored person who was being prosecuted for some criminal offense, and that he (GILES) and other members of the ASU circulated petitions in behalf of the accused. GILES stated that he did not recall specifically the nature of the case, but as he recalled, it concerned a person by the name of ANGELO HERNDON. He stated that the whole foundation of the organization was based on Communism and it associated itself with anything "progressive". He explained that he did not think that official activity of the ASU was undertaken without WILLIAM REMINGTON or WILLIAM MARTIN being present as they were the guiding forces of the organization. He stated that REMINGTON especially was very zealous and authoritative in his arguments in favor of Communist principles and Marxian theory. He stated that he was very opinionated and never altered his stand on a controversial issue. GILES pointed out, however, that although he remembered generally these discussions, he was unable to specify topics of discussions in which REMINGTON expressed his views.

RICHARD STOREY SMITH, also known as RICK SMITH, stated that he is employed with the R. H. Long Motors, a Cadillac-Pontiac agency at Framingham, Massachusetts. Mr. SMITH stated that he had attended Dartmouth College from 1937 through the first semester of 1939, at which time he

NY 121-1958

became acquainted with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. SMITH said that he never liked REMINGTON personally. According to his recollection they met at meetings of the American Student Union of which SMITH stated that to the best of his recollection he was a member.

SMITH said that he believed that there was a chapter of the Young Communist League on the Dartmouth campus and that he was approached at one time to join it, but he was unable to recall the particulars surrounding this invitation or the person who requested him to join the Young Communist League at Dartmouth College. He said that he had never been a member of the Young Communist League or the Communist Party and that he was unable to provide any information regarding membership of REMINGTON in the Communist Party or the Young Communist League.

SMITH said his father is EDWIN SEYMOUR SMITH, who is presently residing in New York City. He stated that he thinks that REMINGTON met his father on one occasion at which time REMINGTON was "after a job". SMITH said he had nothing to do with this meeting as he would not have recommended REMINGTON, as he did not like him.

Mr. SMITH said he thinks that his former wife, EMILY, who was also known as "SALLY" SMITH, knew REMINGTON. He said his former wife was born EMILY ELLIOT. She was previously married to a Dartmouth man whose last name he recalled as STUART. SMITH said he was unable to remember STUART'S first name. SMITH said that "SALLY" SMITH to his knowledge was not a member of the Communist Party although he admitted that "SALLY" SMITH at one time had been employed at the Progressive Book Shop which is a known outlet for Communist Party literature at Boston, Massachusetts.

[REDACTED]

RICHARD STOREY SMITH stated that he was unaware of the present whereabouts of his divorced wife, "SALLY".

NY 21-1958

SMITH. RICHARD STOREY SMITH said he was unable to recall the name of his, SMITH's, roommates at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

On October 26, 1950, ARTHUR ROOT, JR., 7806 Kew Forest Lane, Forest Hills, New York, advised that he did not have any personal contact with WILLIAM REMINGTON at Dartmouth nor has he had any contact with him since that time. He stated that he remembered REMINGTON as a campus leader and recalled that he had understood that he was active in the American Student Union.

He related that REMINGTON was considered a "Leftist" on the campus and that he was not popular with the rest of the students.

He advised he was unable to suggest anyone who would be familiar with REMINGTON's activities other than BILL MARTIN. He stated he did not know that the Young Communist League had a chapter on the Dartmouth campus and, therefore, that he was unable to make any statement as to REMINGTON's membership in the Young Communist League.

EUGENE ROSENSTOCK-HUESSY, Professor of Social Philosophy at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, stated he taught REMINGTON in one course in Social Philosophy while REMINGTON was at Dartmouth College. His association with REMINGTON was generally limited to professional contact with the exception of a few conversations with REMINGTON on the campus. He recalled no social contact with REMINGTON. On the basis of his contacts with REMINGTON he has no information indicating REMINGTON was or is disloyal. He stated that REMINGTON had never indicated by word or by action to him that he, REMINGTON, was a Communist and no information ever came to his attention indicating REMINGTON was a Communist.

NY 121-1958

Mr. JOHN PARKE, Instructor, English Department,
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, furnished
the following signed statement:

"R.F.D. 2
Middletown
Connecticut

May 27, 1948

"I, John Parke, of the faculty of Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Connecticut, voluntarily make the following written statement to Howard P. Winter, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made by Mr. Winter to cause me to make this statement. The statement is made in my own handwriting and consists of this and three following pages.

"I met William Walter Remington in 1936 at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., where we were both undergraduates. During that academic year (1936-37) and the second following academic year (1938-39) he and I were closely associated in various enterprises of a social and intellectual nature. (In 1937-38 I believe he worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority). During that three-year period it was common knowledge among the members of our circle that Remington was a member of the Young Communist League; other members of the circle were also affiliated with the Communists; we were a radical group.

"In his senior year, 1938-1939, he held a fellowship in the College, in the course of which he worked on an academic project in public administration, for which he received high honors. At the same time it was evident to me, to his friends, and to his instructors with whom I talked, that Remington was abandoning many of his radical beliefs and was tempering his social idealism with a more humane and tolerant approach and a liberal political

NY 121-1958

[REDACTED]
philosophy which must have proved entirely unacceptable to the Communists.

"I believe, though I do not now recall the source of information, that he very soon afterwards gave up his party affiliation.

"In my mind, though I believe there is much we must learn from Communism economically and socially, Communists in America are by definition politically disloyal. Though I have lost contact with Remington, it is my strong presumption that he is at present and will remain a loyal citizen and public servant. This is based on my knowledge of his character, his common sense, and his humanitarian vision, and on the marked change of views which took place in him as he came to maturity. Undergraduate radicalism in his case, as in mine and many other, seemed to be a necessary passing phase. Its extremism can hardly be regarded as disloyalty or even a predication of disloyalty in people so young and so adventurous in spirit and so sheltered from economic and political realities. As to Remington in particular, I never knew anyone who seemed so obviously destined and committed, by ability and temperament, for a career of loyal and distinguished public service.

Signed - John Parke

Witnessed:
Howard P. Winter
Special Agent
F.B.I., New Haven, Conn."

Information has been received that Mr. PARKE subsequently filed an affidavit with the Loyalty Board, Fourth United States Civil Service Region, stating, "I do not now believe he (Remington) ever was a member of the Young Communist League."

ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, Jr., 5 Meadow Street,
Niantic, Connecticut, who is presently employed by the State

NY 121-1956

of Connecticut as a Field Representative on the Governor's Fact Finding Commission on Education, advised that he was a member of the Class of 1941 at Dartmouth College and that during his Freshman year at Dartmouth, 1937 to 1938, he was acquainted with WILLIAM REMINGTON.

MR. BARSTOW furnished the following signed statement:

"I, ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, Jr., 5 Meadow Street, Niantic, Conn. furnish the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leonard F. Johnson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"About one year ago last summer I read in the newspapers accounts of an inquiry being made by a committee of the United States Senate into government expenditures in relation to loyalty review proceedings in the United States Government. The accounts I read indicated that the Senate Committee was inquiring into the activities and loyalty of WILLIAM REMINGTON, a Dept. of Commerce employee. I had also read in the newspapers statements attributed to WILLIAM REMINGTON in which he denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party, a Communist or even a Communist sympathizer. I was disturbed over these statements attributed to REMINGTON because I recalled having known REMINGTON while we were both students at Dartmouth College and I know REMINGTON to be, at least part of the time that he was in college, a Communist sympathizer and supporter.

"Accordingly I communicated with Senator Ives of New York who was a member of the Senate Committee and subsequently I testified concerning my knowledge of WILLIAM REMINGTON before a Special Investigation Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures, headed by Senator Homer Ferguson, and represented as Counsel by WILLIAM ROGERS, on August 7, 1948. When testifying before this Committee I read from a notebook which I had in my possession at that time, and in which I had made notes of various discussions which I had with REMINGTON while we were both students at Dartmouth College. I do not have this notebook in my possession now as I turned it over to the Senate Committee.

NY 121-1958

"I was a member of the Class of 1941 at Dartmouth. During the school year 1937 to 1938 while I was a Freshman I believe REMINGTON was a Junior.

"I believe that at that time REMINGTON was considered by some of his fellow students to have Communist ideas and to believe in Communism. I myself know REMINGTON to be at least part of the time that he was in college a Communist sympathizer and supporter.

"My reasons for considering REMINGTON to be such were based chiefly upon discussions which I had with him in his dormitory room in Crosby Hall. Although I do not now recall specific statements made by REMINGTON during those discussions his remarks were in the nature of the following:

"REMINGTON spoke favorably of the Russian Constitution particularly in regard to the political and economic rights guaranteed under the Russian Constitution, as being an example of what is good about Communism.

"REMINGTON defended a couple of purges which had taken place shortly before in Russia as being necessary for the safety and security of the state.

"I recall that on one occasion REMINGTON attacked a book which was anti-Communist. It is my recollection that this book was 'Assignment in Eutopia' by an American reporter EUGENE LYONS.

"REMINGTON was outspoken in favor of the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War on the grounds that General FRANCO'S side was Fascist and the Loyalists were fighting to preserve democracy.

"My recollection is that REMINGTON took part in soliciting contributions for the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

"Because of the length of time which has elapsed I do not now recall anything further concerning the discussions I had with REMINGTON.

"I have had only one contact with REMINGTON since that time and that was at the hearing in Washington, D.C.

NY 121-1958

where I testified before the Senate Investigating Committee. REMINGTON was present during part of the hearing and I also had luncheon with him following it.

"I have no knowledge of REMINGTON's activities or beliefs since I knew him in college, and in fact REMINGTON told me when I talked with him in Washington that he had become strongly anti-Communist. I respected him greatly at college for his brilliant mind, and simply was impressed by the contribution which his convincing expression of then Communist ideas made to the evolution of my own undergraduate thinking about the serious problems of our times.

"I have read the above statement and it is complete and true to the best of my present recollection.

s/ ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, Jr.

"Witness:

Leonard F. Johnson, Special Agent, FBI, New Haven, Conn."

MR. BARSTOW further advised that there was considerable organizational activity at Dartmouth and it was his recollection that the American Student Union was on its way out of existence at Dartmouth when he entered that institution. MR. BARSTOW stated that he could not now recall whether he or REMINGTON had ever been members of the American Student Union. MR. BARSTOW stated that he himself was a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League at Dartmouth which he stated was opposed to Communism. He advised that REMINGTON was not a member of the Young Peoples Socialist League. MR. BARSTOW stated that he could not now recall whether or not any Communist front organization was in existence at Dartmouth during his attendance there and he could not recall any membership in such organization on the part of REMINGTON.

The Abraham Lincoln Brigade is an organization which the Attorney General of the United States has declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835,

On June 15, 1950, ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, Jr., was reinterviewed at New London, Connecticut, at which time he

6
NY 121-1958

was allowed to examine a photostatic copy of his notebook concerning the entries he had made therein pertaining to the discussions he had with REMINGTON while both were students at Dartmouth College for the purpose of determining whether or not these notes would enable him to recall in any further detail the statements and views expressed to him by REMINGTON, and to obtain any further recollection on his part of the events surrounding each of the entries made in his notebook concerning REMINGTON.

The following signed statement was furnished by MR. BARSTOW during this interview:

"New London, Conn.
June 15, 1950

"I, ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, Jr., 5 Meadow St., Niantic, Conn. furnish the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Leonard F. Johnson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"I was acquainted with WILLIAM W. REMINGTON at Dartmouth College when we were both undergraduates there, he being in the Class of 1939 and I being in the Class of 1941. During my Freshman year, in December 1937, and January, 1938, I became acquainted with REMINGTON along with other students through attending various lectures and discussion group meetings dealing with current affairs. I am not certain exactly how or through whom I first met REMINGTON. I do recall that after a lecture on the Civil War in Spain which I attended in December, 1937, I had a long discussion on Communism and Capitalism with CHARLES LIVERMORE, the President of the Dartmouth American Student Union, who was a friend of REMINGTON's. This was my first introduction to the ideas of Communism, and as an inquiring student I was interested in hearing more about them. I may have met REMINGTON through LIVERMORE, or I may have gone directly to him myself, having heard him speak at some of these discussion meetings, and knowing REMINGTON to be considered to some extent, at least, to be a Communist at that time.

NY 121-1958

"I had several discussions with REMINGTON in his dormitory room, in January of 1938, concerning Communism and other problems. I was deeply impressed by the brilliance of his mind and by the quiet, earnest sincerity of his expression of the Communist beliefs which he then held. He presented his points very effectively, and I certainly felt that he held his Communist convictions strongly and firmly. My impression was, too, that he looked down on me a little for not readily accepting them myself, as if the rightness of Communism was pretty obvious.

"After these discussions with REMINGTON I wrote down some notes on what he had said, in a notebook in which I was keeping notes on lectures, talks, discussions, ideas, and thoughts. I recorded these notes on my discussions with BILL REMINGTON very shortly following them, and within a day or two I think at the most. They represented the gist of the ideas which he presented to me and I wanted to have some record of what he had said and believed to refer back to and think about.

"On August 7, 1948, I testified concerning my knowledge of WILLIAM REMINGTON before a Special Investigations Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures, headed by Senator Homer Ferguson, and at that time I turned this notebooks over to Senator Ferguson's Committee. I have been shown a document which I have recognized and identified as being a photostatic copy of my notebook which I turned over to Senator Ferguson's Committee. This document contains the following notations in my own handwriting concerning what I remembered REMINGTON as having said in the discussions which I had with him.

"Communism economically supported and striven for by Bill - & now working for C.I.O. for immediate ends of Workers' welfare.

"Communism system of maximum production and consumption - payment not in money & high capital, etc. profits - but in balanced goods all round, governmentally controlled. Personal advancement & higher wages & homes, etc. for ability. But all one together, etc.

"Capitalism's inherent evils of depressions worse & worse - overproduction & layoff, etc., etc.

NY 121-1958

"(Ford invested million dollars in Japan? bonds etc.)
- sells Japan her trucks, etc.)

"Bill was working with roommate distributing posters to mill workers in Tennessee - announcing meeting - attacked, got away - Held organizing meeting showing workers they were underpaid & how could get better. 'Employer looked out window & saw it & hired 15 thugs to kill him' - He was attacked & badly slugged, left for dead (?) - roommate's back broken, etc. - though this only happened couple of times in his six C.I.O. months.

"But labor at least has not hired trained thugs to kill organizers & wreck things, etc.

"NLRB'S accusations against Ford probably true, cause it's pretty cagey & not stick neck out if not sure.

"Russia communism a success - Russia gone farther in last 20 years than any other country. New constitution, etc.

"The men executed were mostly really very dangerous to the gov. & put there in definite attempt to wreck the system.

"Communists & Russia only really active one's aiding China now."

"In connection with the above notes which I made in connection with the discussions I had with Remington, I am unable now to recall in any further detail any of the statements or views expressed by REMINGTON other than those remarks and views attributed to REMINGTON in a previous statement which I furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 17, 1950.

"During the period when I knew Remington at college, I also recall having had a conversation with a German exchange student regarding a new book on Spain which presented the case for Genral Franco and the Rebels in the Spanish Civil War. It maintained that the Loyalists were

9
NY 121-1958

actually a minority group who had won the election by only a slight majority vote, not an overwhelming vote of the people, and that they had immediately kicked all of their opponents out of the government and established an undemocratic regime. The book said that the outbreak of the Rebels against the new government was the result of the unpopular anarchy which had ensued. One further notation recorded in my notebook has to do with Remington's reaction to the viewpoint of this book when I subsequently discussed it with him. The notation is as follows:

"But Bill Remington opposes, of course, & says this view not quite - 250-125 congressional majority in election, & they put in for first time universal education (objected) & made church assume its proper place outside state, in religion not politics. -25c. - bigs raised row."

"I recall that Remington was a serious and strong supporter of the Loyalist Cause in the Spanish Civil War."

"It is my recollection that Remington was active in the American Student Union at Dartmouth, and that at Dartmouth the American Student Union provided one means for him and others to disseminate Communist ideas and gain support for Communist-backed policies."

"Although I can recall no further remarks or statements made by Remington, it was my impression at college that for at least part of the time that he was there, Remington was openly and admittedly Communist, and known as such on the campus."

"I have read the above statement consisting of 5 pages & to the best of my belief & recollection it is true and complete."

/s/ Robbins W. Barstow, Jr.

Witnessed

Leonard F. Johnson, Special Agent, FBI, New Haven, Conn."

NY 121-1958

Mr. BARSTOW stated that he was still unable to recall whether or not he himself had been a member of the American Student Union at Dartmouth. He did state that he had attended several meetings of that organization. He further stated that he was not certain that REMINGTON was an actual member of the American Student Union but did state that he knew REMINGTON to have been active in the American Student Union at Dartmouth. He stated that he felt that records at Dartmouth College should reflect whether or not REMINGTON and himself had actually been members of the American Student Union.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives on March 29, 1944.

Confidential Informant T-35, of unknown reliability, advised that he has been friendly with ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, SR., for many years and recently discussed the case of WILLIAM REMINGTON with him. The informant had previously been advised that ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, JR., who had been a student at Dartmouth at the time REMINGTON was there had testified against REMINGTON in Washington, D. C. It was the informant's opinion, as related to BARSTOW, SR., that BARSTOW, JR., while he was at Dartmouth College, was rather naive and that REMINGTON could have been making statements to BARSTOW, JR. for the express purpose of confusing him because of his naivete. On April 17, 1950 the informant received a telephone call from ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, JR. in connection with WILLIAM REMINGTON, at which time the informant advised BARSTOW, JR., as he had advised his father, that he believed BARSTOW, JR., had been very naive when at Dartmouth. BARSTOW, JR. agreed with the informant and stated that if he had given the matter appropriate consideration, he would never have testified against REMINGTON before the Senate Committee and would not have furnished to said committee the notebook containing notes he had made concerning discussions with REMINGTON when both were students at Dartmouth.

NY 121-1958

WILLIAM A. MARTIN, Professor of Sociology, Colgate University, advised that he had known REMINGTON during early childhood, during the course of their attendance at Dartmouth College, and that at one time, they were considered very close friends. He advised that he attended Dartmouth College from 1935 - 1939, and that REMINGTON originally enrolled at Dartmouth College in the class of 1938, but stayed out of school during the year 1936 - 1937, to work for the T.V.A., and returned to Dartmouth to graduate with the class of 1939. He advised that he roomed with REMINGTON during the 1935 - 1936 when he was a freshman and when REMINGTON was a sophomore. MARTIN advised that since graduation, he attended REMINGTON'S wedding, and has visited with him for a few hours on several other occasions. MARTIN prefaced his remarks about REMINGTON by stating that he had developed a violent dislike for REMINGTON, and that his opinion of him would be necessarily prejudiced. He stated he considered REMINGTON to be a completely insincere person, who had sacrificed personal ideas and ideals for the sake of a career.

MARTIN advised that early in his college career, REMINGTON became identified as one of a group of students who possessed rather "radical, socialistic, and even Communistic ideas", and in the course of giving expression to these ideas, joined various groups on the Dartmouth campus, in which these ideas were freely discussed. MARTIN advised that he himself was one of the leaders of these various groups. He advised that a Marxist Study Club was formed, exact year not recalled, but was quickly disbanded after a few meetings due to lack of interest. He stated that he could not recall that REMINGTON was a member of this group. He advised that both REMINGTON and himself were very active in the American Students Union. The American Students Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, January 3, 1950; June 25, 1942; and March 29, 1944, U.S. House of Representatives.

MARTIN advised that a local chapter of the Young Communist League was formed on the campus, but stated that it had little affiliation with the National Organization, and consisted of a group of fellows who assembled for political discussions. He stated that occasionally a representative of the YCL would come up from Boston or

NY 121-1958

New York to speak before the group, and at that time, collect dues from some of the members. He stated that he himself recalled paying dues on these occasions. He stated that no record of membership was maintained, and that no records of dues payments were kept by this group. He stated that, to the best of his knowledge, REMINGTON was a member of this group, but stated that he could not prove this by a recollection of REMINGTON signing a membership card or paying dues. He stated that it was quite possible that REMINGTON attended meetings of this group.

The Young Communist League is an organization declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

MARTIN advised that these students also formed a Cooperative Non-Profit Eating Group, whose efforts served to improve conditions in the dining hall at the college. He advised that they also formed other various groups on occasions to further individual causes, such as anti-discrimination, anti-semiticism, and recognition of minority groups. MARTIN advised that during REMINGTON'S first two years at College, that he, REMINGTON, was a member of this group in good standing, and as a result, was considered, to some extent, by his other classmates, as a "radical". MARTIN stated that he felt REMINGTON developed his "radical tendencies" due to a desire to escape the rigid discipline of his parents, and because of a conviction popular among young students at that time that expression of such ideas was evidence of advanced intellectual maturity.

MARTIN stated that when REMINGTON returned to Dartmouth after working for the TVA for one year, he seemed to be a changed person. He stated that REMINGTON immediately became very circumspect in all his associations with the "radical" groups, and indicated a disaffection for his former ideas and friends. MARTIN stated that from that time on, REMINGTON has a curried favor with college officials, business executives, and Government officials, in a constant effort to promote his personal career. MARTIN further stated that, in his opinion, REMINGTON is consumed with a great personal ambition, and would sacrifice anything, including ideas, ideals, and family, to better himself and to realize a successful career.

NY 121-1958

MARTIN further advised that shortly after REMINGTON'S return, they had occasion to violently disagree because of REMINGTON'S apparent insincerity to his former convictions, and that from that time on, he and REMINGTON gradually drifted apart. MARTIN stated that REMINGTON, in order to adjust himself to his personal ambition, changed his political thinking to such an extent, that he, MARTIN, now considers REMINGTON to be a "rightwing reactionary".

MARTIN stated that it was quite possible that REMINGTON was expelled from the YCL group because of "deviationist tendencies", but stated his memory was not clear on this point. MARTIN stated that he feels that REMINGTON now pretends to be ashamed of his past "radical" connections because of embarrassment it causes him as a Government employee. He stated that, in his opinion, REMINGTON, at the present time, would not be a poor security risk because he would not do anything that in any way might jeopardize his position with the Government. He stated, however, in his opinion, that should REMINGTON lose his position and see his career imperiled, that his allegiance to this country could not necessarily, in his opinion, be depended upon. MARTIN stated that while he personally no longer adheres to some of his early "radical theories", that even at the present time he could be considered as having "socialistic and even Communistic ideas". MARTIN further stated that he has no sympathy for the Communist Party, which has done more to retard the growth of true world Communism, than any other force.

CHARLES P. LIVERMORE, presently employed as Executive Director of the Board of Community Relations of the City of Buffalo; Room 1502, City Hall, Buffalo, New York, stated he had been acquainted with REMINGTON during the time they were both students at Dartmouth College. He added that REMINGTON subsequently attended graduate school at Columbia University in New York City, and he visited with REMINGTON on one occasion in New York City in 1939. Also, during 1942 and 1943, LIVERMORE was employed in Washington, D.C. with the National CIO War Relief Committee and met REMINGTON and visited at his home on several occasions..

NY 121-1958

LIVERMORE stated that while at Dartmouth College he was active in the American Student Union during 1936, 1937 and 1938, holding the office of Chairman of this group at Dartmouth in 1938. He stated REMINGTON had also been active in this group, and was in 1938 a member of the executive committee of the group.

He stated that as a result of his association with REMINGTON, no specific information pertinent to REMINGTON'S loyalty had ever come to his attention. All he could recall concerning REMINGTON'S activities within the American Student Union was that REMINGTON was aggressive, was definitely an individualist, and was extremely politically conscious. He stated his general impression which he can no longer attribute to anything specific is that REMINGTON understood the Communist Party line, but he cannot recall whether he ever supported the Communist Party line.

During the course of the interview, LIVERMORE also recalled that in about 1936 and 1937 there had been some meetings of a Marxist Study Group on campus. LIVERMORE attended one of these meetings which he was quite sure had been held at Baker Hall (the student library) in the evening. He recalled eight or nine students were present, but could not recall their names, except that he was quite sure WILLIAM MARTIN had been one of them. He recalls MARTIN having told him that this group held only two or three meetings and then disbanded. LIVERMORE stated that the purpose of this group as well as he can remember was an effort to study Marxism in relation to Russia. This group was to be a study of the principles of Marxism, and its basic theory. LIVERMORE could not remember whether REMINGTON attended the meeting he had attended. He stated that he seems to associate REMINGTON with this group in his mind, but can no longer remember why, and could not honestly state that he knew of any connection by REMINGTON with this study group.

LIVERMORE did point out, however, that at one time, WILLIAM MARTIN, who was REMINGTON'S room-mate at Dartmouth, had told LIVERMORE that REMINGTON had been kicked out of some group of which MARTIN was a member because of deviationist tendencies. LIVERMORE was very indefinite about what this group had been, and mentioned

NY 121-1958

that it might have been the YCL and that it might also have been the Marxist Study Group referred to above, although he stated it was doubtful that anyone would have been kicked out of the Marxist Study Group. It is noted that LIVERMORE leaned more toward thinking MARTIN had been referring to a YCL group which existed on campus, but stated he was not definitely sure and consequently did not want to make any definite statement.

In this connection, he pointed out that WILLIAM MARTIN and REMINGTON never got along and that MARTIN and REMINGTON dislike each other intensely.

He also pointed out that at the time REMINGTON was involved in proceedings before the loyalty board, REMINGTON had written to LIVERMORE asking LIVERMORE to submit an affidavit to the effect that REMINGTON'S membership in the ASU was not tantamount to membership in the Communist Party. Subsequently, MARTIN and LIVERMORE had discussed REMINGTON'S loyalty problem, and MARTIN made the comment that although he, MARTIN, was probably the one individual who could have helped REMINGTON, REMINGTON had not called on him for help. MARTIN felt his information about REMINGTON'S expulsion from the group, referred to previously, would have assisted REMINGTON'S defense.

LIVERMORE also stated that REMINGTON in the letter asking for the affidavit mentioned the fact that his wife was largely to blame for his trouble because his wife adhered to the CP line and was encouraged in her beliefs by her mother, who has apparently supported numerous CP activities.

NY 121-1958

Mr. DAVID CLARK NORRIS, 9402 Biscayne Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

NORRIS said that he attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from 1937 to 1941. As a freshman in 1937, he met WILLIAM REMINGTON, whom he believed was two classes ahead of him. At that time, both he and REMINGTON were members of the American Student Union at Dartmouth College, and both were members of the Executive Committee of this group.

He said that the American Student Union met for only a few times during the scholastic year of 1937-1938, and then fell apart. During its period of activity and shortly subsequent thereto, members of the American Student Union met in discussion of theoretical Marxism. He stated that he could not state whether REMINGTON attended these meetings, and said that his clearest recollection in connection with the American Student Union was that REMINGTON, who at that time was a rather prominent athlete at Dartmouth, was constantly being requested to participate in activities on behalf of the American Student Union and was always hedging and declining to participate in these activities, pleading a lack of time.

Mr. NORRIS recounted that rumor about the Dartmouth campus had WILLIAM REMINGTON as a "card-carrying Communist Party member", but he averred that he personally knew of nothing concrete which would lead to this belief, and based it entirely upon the fact that talk was aroused by the fact that REMINGTON, an athlete, was mingling with a group of "intellectuals" who had been rumored to be pro-Communist.

NORRIS stated that in his second year in college, he learned that the American Student Union at Dartmouth was reportedly largely composed of Communists and pro-Communists, and that he thereupon withdrew from the organization. He recalled that at about the same time, REMINGTON also withdrew but could not state REMINGTON's reason for withdrawal.

NY 121-1958

NORRIS further stated that in REMINGTON's senior year at Dartmouth, he married a girl whose name NORRIS could not recall, but he stated that at that time it was rumored around the campus that this girl, as well as her parents, were members of the Communist Party. NORRIS could not furnish any information to establish this rumor, and stated that he had not at the time paid any attention to it.

In a number of contacts and associations with REMINGTON while at Dartmouth, NORRIS said, he gained the impression that REMINGTON was extremely secretive and that his comments on any given topic were not actually what REMINGTON believed necessarily, but rather what REMINGTON wanted the record to contain as to his beliefs at that particular time. NORRIS also characterized REMINGTON as an emotional, unstable individual, whose conduct and loyalty could not be predicted by anyone, including REMINGTON, and he believed that REMINGTON's conduct would be dictated solely by the exigencies of the situation.

Mr. NORRIS stated that in 1948, at the request of WILLIAM REMINGTON, he had written a letter to Mr. GEORGE NORRIS, Executive Secretary, 4th Civil Service Region, Loyalty Board, dated September 12, 1948, which set out in detail everything that he could remember concerning REMINGTON at that time. This letter is set out in its entirety hereinafter:

"Dear Mr. Norris:

"In relation to the current William W. Remington case I have been requested to submit a few remarks to you.

"These remarks concern the members and activities of the American Student Union at Dartmouth College.

"No statement I make here can be considered to be absolute fact. It should merely be used to indicate a

NY 121-1958

"possibility. Ten years of time and the war have made my memory far from perfect concerning the matters in question.

"First let it be known that I dislike anything that resembles or smells like a Communist. I am prejudiced.

"When I entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1937 the first highly publicized activity that came to my attention was a meeting of the American Student Union. The posters were many, large, and appealing. I attended this first meeting in 1937-38. I believe I got up and made some remarks from the floor. At this first meeting I received the impression that the A.S.U. was some kind of a social service group. Shortly afterwards there was another meeting which also occurred in Carpenter Hall. At this meeting the chairman tried to get those present to vote some kind of a motion about some question of foreign affairs. I have forgotten what it was all about, but I do remember that it provided the only grounds I had for believing a rumor I heard later on in the year that the A.S.U. was a Communist sponsored organization. However, before I became acquainted with the rumor I attended at an unknown date in the fall of thirty-seven the third and last meeting of the A.S.U. which I can remember. This was held in the Junto room, and at this meeting I was elected secretary of the organization.

"So far as I can remember neither I nor any other officer in the A.S.U. ever did anything. A few times three or four of us would engage in vague discussion about the problems of the world. Some of the persons present at one time or another entertained the possibility that Marxism held an answer for all these many problems. A discussion always followed, no one ever agreed, but everyone remained friendly.

"Later I was told that the members of the A.S.U. were subversive characters. At that time I did not know what it meant, but I looked it up in the dictionary and found out it was not good. Later, when I was discussing the

NY 121-1958

"matter with Dad he said that anyone who had any sympathy with Communism was a menace. The members of the A.S.U. did not act or talk like menaces to me. They were just honest, truth seeking, utopia searching youths like myself.

"BILL REMINGTON was a big man on campus and he did not have much time for the A.S.U. which peeved other upper class guiding spirits of the organization. Because BILL REMINGTON was a B.M.O.C, the others were content to merely associate BILL's name with the organization. They would coax him to head a committee, but the committee generally just went along and did nothing without him. From time to time someone would dream up some kind of an activity project and would get it written up in the college paper. But I don't remember any project materializing. I believe that by the spring of 1938 the organization was defunct. However, during the academic year of 1938-39 a couple of students seemed interested in reactivating the organization for their own personal prestige. I told them I would be interested if there were not any Communists in it. Nobody knew who the Communists were and nobody wanted to run the risk of being labelled one so the A.S.U. never really existed so far as I knew in the academic year 1938-39. I don't believe that it was even thought of during the academic year 1939-40.

"It should be added here that there were some students who thought that the A.S.U. was a big and important organization on campus and that it was doing a lot of good things. If anything was done, it was done by one or two, and I definitely did not know anything about it. Like BILL REMINGTON, I was busy with my studies and I was interested in the organization mostly to see what people were thinking and talking about. I also enjoyed being a secretary of a college organization. It was not until later that I realized that my name, as a Freshman, was just being used to attract Freshmen to this new activity on campus in the same way that BILL REMINGTON's name was being used to give the organization prestige. I never knew just what office BILL REMINGTON held in the organization and he did not seem very interested in it.

NY 121-1958

"Whenever he was persuaded to take a committee chairmanship his name appeared in the paper which gave BILL REMINGTON and the A.S.U. some publicity, but that is all I can remember ever coming of it.

"In my opinion the A.S.U. at Dartmouth amounted to nothing, did nothing, and the same could be said for any of its members including myself. Perhaps it did stir up the campus a bit and cause a mild red scare, but I couldn't see any cause for this. Of course, I was very naive. If anyone in the A.S.U. was or was not a Communist, a yel-er, or fellow traveler I would not be in a position to say since the gossip which had every professor's daughter in town pregnant at some time or another would be my only authority.

"Most of them expressed themselves when together in terms that made you think that they definitely held beliefs that were left of the middle of the road. But when you talked with any one of them alone they generally pointed out how wet the others were and expressed themselves as maintaining that the system of free enterprise was probably the best in the long run.

"No wonder the A.S.U. became defunct in a short time. All it had for foundation and structure was hot air.

Signed

DAVID CLARK NORRIS
D. CLARK-NORRIS '41"

Mr. NORRIS concluded by stating that while he did not believe REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party at the time he attended Dartmouth College, he did consider that REMINGTON was sympathetic to the Communist form of government, as were most of the other members of the A.S.U. at Dartmouth.

It is noted that DAVID CLARK NORRIS is recovering from an attack of polio. He stated that since his illness he found it extremely difficult to remember and it was apparent that he was sometimes confused.

NY 121-1958

DANIEL H. SCHWARTZ, Director of Organization, United Public Workers - CIO, 412 Charlevoix Building, Detroit, Michigan, advised on April 19, 1950 that he was acquainted with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON during the years 1935 through 1937 and knew him most closely during the last year, at which time both he and REMINGTON ate in the same dining hall at Dartmouth College. SCHWARTZ stated that as far as he knew, REMINGTON was considered to be of good character during this time and was, in fact, awarded a senior fellowship at Dartmouth, which award was merited as a result of outstanding character, athletic ability and scholarship. SCHWARTZ said that he knew of nothing that would reflect on the loyalty of REMINGTON to the United States during this time. SCHWARTZ said that REMINGTON was considered a liberal in the sense that he was interested in the social reforms being promoted by the United States Government at the time. SCHWARTZ stated further that he had never heard REMINGTON make any statement that could be considered disloyal to the United States or in favor of Communism or any other foreign ideology. SCHWARTZ, in conclusion, stated that he, however, was not too closely associated with REMINGTON at Dartmouth College and that if it had not been for an investigation under the loyalty program made of REMINGTON in 1948, he would probably have forgotten him by this time.

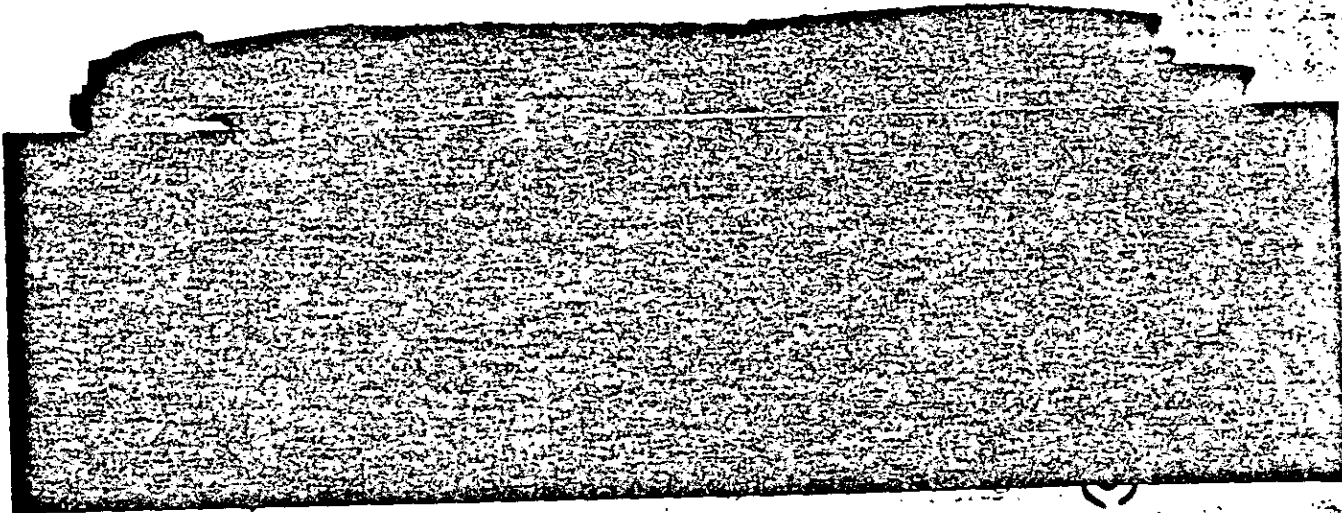
DANIEL H. SCHWARTZ advised on June 1, 1950 that he saw WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in Washington, D. C. on two occasions during the time that he, SCHWARTZ, resided there, once in 1940 at a private residence. On this occasion SCHWARTZ said that the meeting was distasteful to him since he did not like REMINGTON's wife whom he knew as "BINGO"; nor was he too impressed with REMINGTON himself. SCHWARTZ further advised that he does not recall at whose residence this meeting took place. SCHWARTZ stated that the second occasion when he saw REMINGTON was no more than that inasmuch as he observed him on 16th Street in Washington, D. C. and because of his previous experience, made no attempt to speak to REMINGTON.

SCHWARTZ, in continuing, stated that he did not

NY 121-1958

know where REMINGTON maintained his residence while he was in Washington, but believed he lived in a modern apartment development in Virginia on the outskirts of Alexandria. SCHWARTZ said that REMINGTON did not visit him nor attempt to locate him at his own residence while he was in Washington, D. C.

SCHWARTZ further stated that to his knowledge REMINGTON was not a Communist. He said REMINGTON might have been a member of the Communist Party without his knowing it.



The Civil Rights Congress and its affiliates have been declared within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

CHARLES DAVIS, 2170 Madison Avenue, New York City, an instructor in English at New York University, stated that he graduated from Dartmouth with the subject in 1939. He stated that he did not become acquainted with the subject until sometime in their junior year. Mr. DAVIS related that REMINGTON actually had started in college one year prior to him, but had left school and thus lost a year while employed at the TVA, Knoxville, Tennessee. Consequently, Mr. DAVIS stated it was not until his junior year that he became closely associated with REMINGTON.

NY 121-1958

Mr. DAVIS stated that he and the subject had attended some of the meetings of the American Student Union, while he, DAVIS, was either a freshman or a sophomore and during this time, he never noted any disloyal activities on the part of the subject. He stated that he did not know if the subject was on the executive committee of the American Student Union.

Mr. DAVIS stated that in the subject's junior year, he roomed with one BILL MARTIN. DAVIS advised that they were constantly disagreeing and that he believed that their arguments were both personal and political. He further stated that the subject, although liberal, was anti-Communist and, therefore, had some arguments with MARTIN concerning the aspects of Communism inasmuch as MARTIN was pro-Communist. He described the subject's liberal attitude as one that was anti-Communist but progressive, in that he was looking for proper changes in curriculum and student life that would benefit all. Mr. DAVIS stated that as a result of these arguments, REMINGTON refused to room with MARTIN in his senior year.

DAVIS continued that some time in their junior year, he and REMINGTON realized that the American Student Union was becoming Communist dominated and as a result, both of them, together with BILL GOODMAN and with some aid from ROBERT WHITE, formed a "splinter" group in opposition to the American Student Union. He stated that the membership was comprised of REMINGTON, GOODMAN, WHITE and himself.

Mr. DAVIS stated that this group, whose name he could best recall as the "Dartmouth Liberal Group or Club", endeavored throughout the remainder of the junior year and in their senior year to combat Communist domination of the American Student Union. He advised that although this group was small, it achieved some success in that certain changes were brought about by their efforts in the curriculum and in student life. These changes were anti-Communist he stated, and in opposition to changes proposed by the American Student Union.

NY 121-1958

Mr. DAVIS stated that he never knew of the subject's participation in any Marxist or Communist group on the campus. He stated in fact, that he knew of no such group in existence on the campus. DAVIS also advised that he has had no contact with REMINGTON since his college days, except on a couple of occasions in 1943 or 1944, when he visited the subject's home in Virginia. In conclusion, DAVIS stated that during the time he was acquainted with REMINGTON, he considered him to be a loyal American.

Major WILLIAM CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, USMAC, Navy Annex, and residing at 617 S. Taylor Street, Arlington, Virginia, recalled that he was chairman of the Dartmouth group attending the conference on "How to Make Democracy Work" at Cornell College, Ithaca, New York, in April 1938, having been selected for the chairmanship by the President of Dartmouth College. He said that there were no Marxist or Communist discussions at this conference to his knowledge. He mentioned that WILLIAM REMINGTON attended this conference, but that he made no statement there indicating that he was disloyal to the United States.

Major CHAMBERLAIN reported that he did not know of any individuals attending any Marxist discussions on the Dartmouth campus during the period he was a student at that college.

Major CHAMBERLAIN mentioned that he had considered REMINGTON a "fellow traveler" because of a statement he made to CHAMBERLAIN in 1934 that he, REMINGTON, would fight for Russia, but not for the United States, in event of a war, and because of the fact that REMINGTON was a pacifist while on the campus and had criticized him, Major CHAMBERLAIN, when CHAMBERLAIN joined the Marine Corps Reserve on the campus.

On May 24, 1948, in a prior interview concerning REMINGTON, Major WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN furnished the following signed statement:

NY 121-1958

Washington, D. C.
May 24, 1948

"I, WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN, voluntarily make the following statement to KENNERLY R. CORBETT who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I have been informed that this statement may be used before a Loyalty Hearing Board and I am willing to testify before such a board.

"I first met WILLIAM W. PENINGTON in the fall of 1934 when we were both freshmen at Dartmouth College, living in the same dormitory but on different floors. Although I was never intimately acquainted with him, I had intermittent contact with him between the fall of 1934 and the spring of 1940, first at Dartmouth College and later at Columbia University where we both did graduate work in economics. I have not seen him since 1940.

"During this period I gained the impression that he was 'leftist' in his views but can recall specifically only two conversations I had with him which might substantiate such an impression. The first of these occurred during our freshman year at Dartmouth when he was, I should judge, about 17 years of age. During this conversation he took the position that war was absolutely wrong and under no circumstances would he bear arms. Later in the same conversation, however, he stated that he would be willing to fight for Russia if she went to war. When asked about the apparent conflict in these statements he said that while probably his first impulse would be to aid Russia were she engaged in war, on second thought he would probably not fight, even to help her.

"The second conversation which I specifically recall was held in 1940 while we were at Columbia. The conversation concerned the Russo-Finnish war, and he took the position that the fault for the war did not lie with

NY 121-1958

"the Russians and that the Russians should not be censured for it.

/s/ WILLIAM C. CHAMBERLIN

"Witness:

KENNERLY R. CORBETT

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation"

Mr. ROBB B. KELLEY, Branch Manager of the Employers Mutual Casualty Company, 111 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was interviewed on April 13, 1950 in connection with an investigation of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON under the loyalty program. At this time, Mr. KELLEY furnished the following signed statement:

"Philadelphia, Pa.
April 13, 1950

"I, ROBB B. KELLEY, 8 South Farview Avenue, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, do hereby furnish the following voluntary statement to Special Agent FORREST F. BURGESS, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No promises or threats have been made to me to induce me to make this statement. I will be glad to furnish any of the information, I mention below, personally to a loyalty hearing board, and am willing to testify before such a board.

"I attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire and was graduated from that institution in 1938. WILLIAM REMINGTON attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire while I was there and was in some of my classes.

"In my senior year starting in the fall of 1937 I attended a coordinated course in Political Science under Professor HUGH ELISBREE in which I was the only student. He suggested to me that I might find it interesting to attend a study group, which met once a week in the evenings. He

NY 121-1958

said this group was composed of sincere, sensitive fellows, who studied Marxism. He told me the meetings of this group were advertised in the Daily Dartmouth. He told me where and when the meetings were held.

"In the early part of 1938, I attended about six meetings of this group. They advertised in the Daily Dartmouth as the 'New Russia Group'. The meetings were very informal. WILLIAM REMINGTON either led the discussions or took a very prominent part in the discussions. All the discussions were on Marxism and Russia. Only about nine to fifteen persons attended these meetings. Some of the persons who attended these meetings pointed out to me other persons in attendance, who they said were members of the Young Communist League. I heard from a source from within this group, whom I cannot recall now, that WILLIAM REMINGTON was a Communist Party cardholder.

"One person who attended these meetings was JOE STEIN. Professor ELSBREE also attended one of these meetings when I was also present.

"I attended a conference at Cornell University in the spring of 1938 entitled 'How to Make Democracy Work'. There were representatives from Dartmouth, Cornell, and either Pennsylvania or Penn State at this conference. REMINGTON was my roommate at this conference. I asked him at this time why he was a Communist. He replied that his father was always a 'stooge for capitalists' and his inference was plain that he was embittered against capitalism and therefore a Communist.

"This statement of two pages in length is a true statement of fact.

/s/ ROBB B. KELLEY
8 South Fairview Ave.
Upper Darby, Pa.

"Witness:

FORREST F. BURGESS, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice "

NY 121-1958

In addition to the above statement, KELLEY supplied the following information:

Inasmuch as approximately twelve years have elapsed since the time he attended Dartmouth College, he cannot recall specifically the discussions which took place at the study group sponsored by the "New Russia Group", nor could he specifically recall the remarks made by REMINGTON in such discussions. Generally the discussions centered around an obvious study of Marxism and Russia.

KELLEY could not recall the names of the persons who pointed out to him that other persons in attendance at the "New Russia Group" were members of the Young Communist League.

It is to be noted that KELLEY has also stated that he had been told that REMINGTON ordered a Nazi flag to be taken down, which was flown on the campus at the Winter Carnival at Dartmouth College around 1937. KELLEY said he was told REMINGTON identified himself as a leader on the Dartmouth campus and stated "we" have plenty of power here. KELLEY does not know to whom REMINGTON alluded when he said "we". KELLEY believes in this respect there may be a possibility that REMINGTON referred to the American Student Union when making this remark, but KELLEY cannot verify this.

As a result of KELLEY's remarks, a number of former Dartmouth students who were connected with the Dartmouth Winter Carnival were interviewed concerning these remarks. These interviews are set out below. There is also set out below interviews of other Dartmouth classmates and associates of REMINGTON.

Mr. WILLIAM GOODMAN, Bieber-Goodman Corporation, Danbury, Connecticut, whose home address is RFD 4, Danbury, Connecticut, advised that he graduated from Dartmouth College in the Class of 1939, as did WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

NY 121-1958

Mr. GOODMAN stated that during the years 1938 and 1939, he became well acquainted with REMINGTON on the campus and that both of them were very active in the Forensic Union which, he stated, was a debating group. He also stated that both he and REMINGTON were Sociology majors, and hence were in many classes and discussion groups together.

Mr. GOODMAN stated that in the various informal discussion groups on politics and government, he, REMINGTON, and CHARLES DAVIS all appeared to have the same political thoughts and beliefs and found themselves as "middle-of-the-roads, between the Leftists and Rightists" in arguments and discussions, and that he and REMINGTON were "damned by the Communist sympathizers and reactionaries as well" at Dartmouth. He also continued by stating that REMINGTON was a "liberal, but not a radical". He stated that REMINGTON was a very staunch "New Dealer" and "pro-Roosevelt". By "liberal" and "radical" Mr. GOODMAN stated that he believed REMINGTON to be a liberal inasmuch as he was a "progressive thinker" and that he was always "looking for some new idea or experiment" and that by "radical" he meant that REMINGTON had no "Communitic, rebellious or pro-totalitarian ideas."

He recalled that on several occasions the group had discussed the Russian "experiments" and that he, REMINGTON, and DAVIS believed that some of the "experiments" conducted by Russia were creditable, but that others were not. He recalled that after Russia had invaded Finland, REMINGTON was very aggravated and told the discussion group that, "I guess we were right about Russia, after all." He stated that he also recalled REMINGTON's having stated that the tactics of Russia after this invasion were the same as those of Hitler and the other totalitarian forces.

He also stated that he remembered well receiving a letter from REMINGTON in about September 1939, in which letter REMINGTON stated, "How anybody would touch Russia with a ten-foot pole now is more than I can understand." GOODMAN stated that it was his recollection that REMINGTON

NY 121-1958

was referring to the Russian invasion of Finland in making this remark. He stated that he had destroyed this letter.

Concerning the American Student Union at Dartmouth, GOODMAN advised that he was not a member of this group and had only attended one meeting. He stated that he had no information concerning whether REMINGTON was a member of this union or whether he had attended any of the meetings.

Mr. GOODMAN also stated that he had no information concerning any "splinter group" which might have been formed due to the alleged Communist domination of the American Student Union. He stated that if any such "splinter group" had been formed, he believed CHARLES DAVIS might have been the leader of the new group inasmuch as DAVIS was so opposed to Communism.

Mr. GOODMAN stated that he had no information whatsoever concerning any Marxist group at Dartmouth, nor had he ever heard of any discussion group concerning Marxism having been formed on the campus.

In conclusion, Mr. GOODMAN stated that he would be very much surprised if WILLIAM REMINGTON were a Communist or a Communist sympathizer because from his acquaintance with REMINGTON at Dartmouth, he believed him to be a complete individualist and a non-conformist and one who "would not fall for the line put out by the Communist Party."

NY 121-1958

PART XVIII

NY 121-1958

PART XVIII - INDIVIDUAL ALLEGED TO HAVE RECRUITED
REMINGTON INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The name EGRI has been added to this individual's name inasmuch as it is believed that subsequent to an interview on May 21, 1950, she married ~~THEODORE EGRI~~.

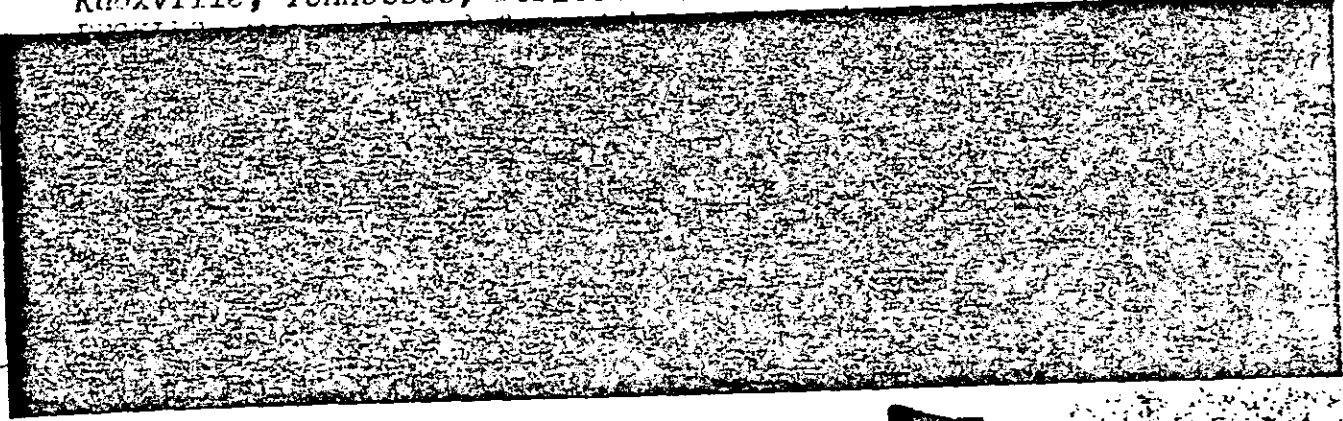
On May 21, 1950 Mrs. KATHERINE SHRYVER was interviewed at her residence, 1246 Amherst Place, St. Louis, Missouri. At her request, Mr. THEODORE EGRI was present during the interview. She stated that her full name is ANNA KATHERINE ~~BUCKLES~~ ~~SCHRYVER~~, but that several years ago she dropped the "C" in her name and is now known as KATHERINE SHRYVER.

~~KATHERINE EGRI~~
When asked if she had been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, she commented "Now you're coming to the part I don't want to talk about". She then stated that the TVA records are open to the public but would not say whether or not she had ever been employed by this agency.

When asked if she knew WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, Mrs. SHRYVER stated that she had seen the name in the newspapers. At this point Mrs. SHRYVER stated that she would answer no further questions and the interview was terminated.

The following is a documentation of KATHERINE SHRYVER:

The personnel files of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, reflect that SHRYVER, under the name



NY 121-1958

PART XIX

NY 121-1958

PART XIX. INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN GIVE PERTINENT
INFORMATION CONCERNING REMINGTON'S
ACTIVITY IN KNOXVILLE

HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, 6 Lawler Road, Medford, Massachusetts, has advised that in December, 1936, while employed at the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee, he was recruited into the Communist Party, USA by one MERWIN TODD, also known to BRIDGMAN as "PAT" TODD, and that while a member of the Communist Party he, BRIDGMAN, used the party name of HOWARD NORTH. BRIDGMAN stated that when testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities he had furnished information reflecting that meetings of the Communist Party, as known to him, had terminated in May or June of 1937. However, after reviewing copies of the Knoxville Labor News for the years 1936 and 1937 and also publications of the House Committee on Un-American Activities concerning Communism at Knoxville, Tennessee, it is BRIDGMAN'S conclusion that he was erroneous in his recollection of time and that further beyond stating that these meetings occurred in the year 1937, he is not prepared to testify as to the exact month or date of any of the Communist Party meetings which he attended at Knoxville, Tennessee.

BRIDGMAN states that he attended Communist Party meetings, numbering 5 to 6, at which WILLIAM REMINGTON was present and that the possibility exists that he did not attend a regular Communist Party meeting until the Spring of 1937. In this connection the meeting took place at the home of PAT TODD, 933 Broadway, North Knoxville. BRIDGMAN recalls that it was a warm day, the windows were open, Daily Workers were on the table and the landlady was apparently listening on the porch. BRIDGMAN'S recollection of this meeting is that only HORACE BRYAN, MERWIN TODD and himself were present. He has no recollection of REMINGTON at this particular meeting.

NY 121-1958

BRIDGMAN recalls attending meetings at the home of a girl on the second floor of a dwelling located north of the campus of the University of Tennessee. BRIDGMAN states that he is unable to recall the specific date or month of these meetings. BRIDGMAN recalls REMINGTON being present. He states that he recalls REMINGTON making gestures and taking a leading part in the discussion. He further recalls that these meetings were conducted by a girl a little older than the rest, whom he believes to be BETTY MC CONNELL or BETTY MALCOLM. BRIDGMAN states that the order of business at this meeting was as follows: they discussed the agenda first and then took up the points on the agenda in order. BRIDGMAN recalls that these meetings were small. His recollection is only of TODD, REMINGTON and the girl, whom he believes to be BETTY MALCOLM or BETTY MC CONNELL, being present besides himself.

BRIDGMAN states that very soon after the meetings set forth above HENRY HART appeared and immediately began to take a prominent place in the group discussion. BRIDGMAN states that he does not recall the use of Communist Party cards or stamps. He does not recall paying dues or to whom dues may have been paid.

BRIDGMAN recalls that a TED WELLMAN, whom he identifies as a Communist Party organizer in Chattanooga, forwarded to BRIDGMAN, while he was at New York, his Communist Party card. It should be noted that instant letter was surrendered by BRIDGMAN to the grand jury in New York and is therefore an exhibit in instant case. A photographic copy of this letter was made at the Boston Office prior to the time BRIDGMAN left for New York City and the text is being set out hereinafter:

NY 121-1950

"P.O. Box 81
Chattanooga
Feb. 14th

"Dear Howard,

"Enclosed you will find your friends book. He asked me to send it to him care of you, which I am doing. Will you please see that he gets it.

"Otherwise everybody is doing fine, and things are progressing nicely. Hope everything is well with you.

Yours,

TED WELLMAN"

BRIDGMAN states that the reason for the language "your friend's book" was because he was using the party name of HOWARD NORTH and the book was made out in that name.

BRIDGMAN can state that on one occasion in 1937, TED WELLMAN, known to BRIDGMAN as a Communist Party organizer, reprimanded REMINGTON for being "too intellectual."

BRIDGMAN can state that he, BRIDGMAN, was still a member of the Communist Party when he, BRIDGMAN, left Knoxville in September, 1937.

BRIDGMAN can state that he received no information from other members of the Communist Party at Knoxville, indicating that REMINGTON had left the Communist Party as of September, 1937.

BRIDGMAN can introduce the following exhibits as evidence of his association with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON:

NY 121-1958

1. BRIDGMAN can produce a cancelled check drawn by BRIDGMAN on the Park National Bank of Knoxville, made payable to WILLIAM REMINGTON in the amount of \$20.00 dated January 6, 1937. Instant check is endorsed by WILLIAM REMINGTON.
2. BRIDGMAN can produce a checkbook in his own handwriting reflecting stubs for checks as follows:
 - a. Check stub indicating BRIDGMAN had drawn a check payable to REMINGTON in the amount of \$20.00 on January 6, 1937.
 - b. Check stub indicating BRIDGMAN had drawn a check payable to REMINGTON in the amount of \$4.95 on December 12, 1936.
3. BRIDGMAN can produce a carbon copy of a paper entitled; "Minutes; Current Events Class, June 18, 1937; Topic: SPAIN."

BRIDGMAN can state that he located this paper among his personal effects on May 11, 1950. Instant memorandum concerning the Current Events Class reflects that HOWARD BRIDGMAN was the discussion leader of the class. Instant memorandum reflects the address of M. TODD as being 1825 Highland Avenue. M. TODD, according to BRIDGMAN, appears to be identical with MERWIN "PAT" TODD, the individual who recruited him into the Communist Party at Knoxville, Tennessee in December, 1936. Instant memorandum concerning the Current Events Class further lists one BILL REMINGTON (TODD address).

NY 121-1958

BRIDGMAN can state that in June, 1937 MERWIN "PAT" TODD was still associated with the Communist Party at Knoxville, Tennessee.

BRIDGMAN identified a photograph of 1412 Forrest Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee as being the meeting place of the Communist Party at Knoxville in 1937, at which residence he attended Communist Party meetings at which WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was present.

NY 121-1958

KENNETH E. McCONNELL of Weaverville, North Carolina, when interviewed in Washington, D.C., furnished the following signed statement to Agents of the Washington Field Office:

"Washington, D.C.
April 19, 1950

"I, KENNETH E. McCONNELL, make the following voluntary statement to JULIUS L. MATTSON and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, Jr., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"During the period 1935-1939 I was a professional organizer for the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, among other places. At one time within that period I was acquainted with the WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON whom the newspapers have reported as a subject of allegations by ELIZABETH BENTLEY that he at one time was engaged in Soviet espionage activity.

"I knew REMINGTON for three weeks and although I have no documentary evidence, nor have I seen such evidence indicating that he was a member of the Communist Party, I had contact with him under conditions which indicated to me that he was a Communist and under the discipline of the Communist Party.

"As a section organizer for the Communist Party, I attended a meeting in Knoxville, which was either a meeting of the Communist Party or a Communist fraction meeting. At this meeting a proposal was made by a member that the group undertake to put out a mimeographed sheet, or some such publication under the imprint of a trade union local, the organization of which was being assisted by the local Communist Party. I considered this inadvisable and made a speech at the meeting against the proposal. I recall that REMINGTON was present at this one meeting. Members of the Communist Party were present. I do not know whether there were non-Communists in attendance.

NY 121-1958

SECRET

"On one other occasion I found it necessary to criticize REMINGTON for slovenly appearance as not becoming a Communist Party organizer. I was seconded in my criticism by Mr. MERVIN TODD, whom I knew to be a member of the Communist Party.

"In clarification of my use of the term 'Fraction meeting' in a foregoing paragraph I was referring to a meeting of a group of individuals within a trade union local, some of whom might not have been Communist Party members.

"I have read the foregoing statement which consists of three handwritten pages. It is a true statement.

"KENNETH McCONNELL

"Witnesses by: JULIUS L. MATTSON
Special Agent, FBI
ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR.
Special Agent, FBI"

In addition to the information contained in the above signed statement McCONNELL can state that he is the author of a report submitted to the Southern Conference of the Communist Party (held at Chattanooga, Tennessee) on September 11 and 12, 1937. The following is a summary of this report:

The report primarily describes the growth of the Party in the Knoxville area at that time and the possibilities of further growth of the Party especially through trade unionism. It then indicates that the TVA at the time was of national significance and points out that the Party must play an important part in TVA development.

NY 121-1958

McCONNELL'S report then turns to the local political scene and calls for a campaign for abolition of the poll tax. Following this the report gives a statistical analysis of the Communist Party in the Knoxville area, and names its individual branches, stating that the most active and most competent was the TVA Branch.

In conclusion the report calls for more Party strength in the labor movement in Knoxville and asks for further aid to Spanish Communism.

This report was signed K. MALCOM, organizer, Communist Party of Knox County and may be found verbatim on pages 667-671, volume 2, of the published executive hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities for the year 1940, (76th Congress).

In reference to personal background, McCONNELL advised on May 17, 1950, immediately prior to his appearance before the Special Federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York, that at the present time he is the operator of a poultry farm in Weaverville, North Carolina.

He stated that he became a member of the Communist Party in 1935, having been recruited into the Party in North Carolina by a correspondent from the "Daily Worker," shortly thereafter becoming a Section Organizer which position he held until sometime in the middle of 1939, when he left the Communist Party. He related that he was not paid by the Party as an organizer until, as best as he can remember, the Spring of 1938, and that he was so paid until he left the Party in 1939.

McCONNELL has stated that he was born October 28, 1898, in Hicksville, Long Island, New York. He stated that following several years at sea, he obtained employment in New York State and while with a firm which he stated he did not wish to name, in 1924, embezzled \$700.00 from his employer and fled to California, where he changed his name to KENROY MALCOMBRE.

NY 121-1958

In 1925, while in Berkeley, California, McCONNELL stated that he attempted to extort money from homosexuals of prominent families there. As a result, he was arrested by the local police department. However, according to McCONNELL, he was never prosecuted for this offense.

McCONNELL continued that subsequently he was arrested on numerous occasions in North Carolina, Tennessee and New York for public intoxication. He was unable to be specific concerning any of these violations.

Mc CONNELL admitted to the facts contained in the following criminal record obtained from the Huntington Police Department:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Plea</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
6/1/42	Operating vehicle under influence	Charge reduced Guilty under Public intoxication	Fined \$25.00 on 6/2/42
10/17/42	Public intoxication	Guilty	Fined \$10.00 on 10/18/42
1/11/43	Disorderly Conduct	Guilty	Fined \$25.00 and 90 days. Suspended sentence on 1/12/43

In an effort to clarify McCONNELL'S statement originally given to the Washington Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on April 19, 1950, McCONNELL was reinterviewed by agents of the Charlotte Office on June 5, 1950. At the conclusion of this interview the following signed statement was taken of Mc CONNELL:

NY 121-1958

"Weaverville, N.C.
June 5, 1950

"I, Kenneth McConnell, make the following voluntary statement to Everett J. Ingram and Stanley C. Settle who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement is being furnished in connection with an official inquiry being made by the F.B.I.

"During the early part of June, 1937, I went to Knoxville, Tennessee, as an organizer for the Communist Party. I had been a member of the Communist Party for about two years at that time. I was using the name Konroy Malcomb in the Party. A few days after I arrived in Knoxville, Tennessee, I was introduced to William Walter Remington by Merwin Todd. Todd was a member of the Communist Party at that time and was employed as an organizer by the C.I.O. He later became an organizer for the Communist Party. At the time I met William Walter Remington he was or had been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority and was a member of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee. Remington was active in the Communist movement in Knoxville at that time.

"I recall a discussion with Remington at Knoxville, Tennessee, which took place in June or July of 1937. My former wife, who is presently Mrs. Merwin Todd, also took part in the discussion. During this discussion my former wife and I encouraged Remington to return to school in order that he might become a more educated Communist leader. The need for Communist leaders with educational ability was stressed at that time.

"Soon after my arrival in Knoxville, Tennessee, in June, 1937 a Communist Party meeting was called at my instigation in order that I might become better acquainted with those persons interested in the Communist movement. This meeting was held at night in a park, the name of which I cannot recall, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The meeting was attended by William Walter Remington, Merwin Todd,

NY 121-1958

"myself, and about twelve other persons whose names I cannot recall. I definitely recall that Remington was present at this meeting since he made a proposal at the meeting concerning the regular publication of a proposed leaflet.

"During June, 1937 Remington took me on the back of his motorcycle to a Workers Alliance meeting which was held upstairs in a union hall at a mine several miles east of Knoxville, Tennessee. I do not recall the name of the mine or the name of the small community where the mine was located. The mine may have been at Mascot, Tennessee. My purpose in going to the meeting was to appraise those attending the meeting as potential members of the Communist Party. I attended the meeting only in the interest of the Communist Party and Remington knew the purpose of my attendance at the meeting. Remington also attended this meeting. I discussed my purpose in attending the meeting with Remington and he was in complete accord with my objective. Both of us were using our efforts to obtain new members for the Communist Party at that time.

"I worked as an organizer for the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, from the early part of June, 1937 until about the middle of July, 1937 and I am positive that William Walter Remington was an active Communist during that time. I never had any contact with Remington while at Knoxville, Tennessee except within the orbit of the Communist Party.

"I have had no personal contact with Remington since 1937 and I am not familiar with his activities since that time.

"I am willing to appear before a Loyalty Review Board concerning William Walter Remington if my appearance is desired.

NY 121-1958

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other typewritten page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"Signed Kenneth McConnell

"Witnessed:

Everett J. Ingram, FBI, Charlotte, N.C., 6-5-50
Stanley C. Settle, FBI, Charlotte, N.C., 6-5-50"

Two photographs of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON were exhibited to KENNETH McCONNELL, and he identified WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as the individual whom he knew to be a member of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, during June and July of 1937 and to whom he referred in the signed statement set out hereinbefore.

McCONNELL advised that his former wife, known at that time as Mrs. ELIZABETH (BETTY) WINSTON M. LCOMBER, who had encouraged REMINGTON to become "a more educated Communist leader," had been one of the leading members of a Communist Party branch in Knoxville, Tennessee, in June and July 1937, and was one of the leaders in the Communist Party "fraction" in the Tennessee Valley Authority local in Knoxville, Tennessee, at that time.

McCONNELL when questioned as to the date he and his former wife, ELIZABETH (BETTY) WINSTON M. LCOMBER, arrived in Knoxville, Tennessee, stated that they arrived together during the early part of June, 1937, and that his former wife reported for her employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee, a few days thereafter. He stated that he and his former wife, who is presently Mrs. MERWIN TODD, resided together as man and wife at an apartment in Knoxville, Tennessee, the address of which he could not recall, for a period of five or six weeks. He stated that the apartment may have been located on Forest Street.

NY 121-1958

KENNETH McCONNELL recalled that during December, 1945 he left a suitcase and a table model radio at the apartment of an individual named "KENNETH," whose last name McCONNELL was unable to recall, in Washington, D.C. McCONNELL explained that he had shared an apartment with this individual for approximately two months during November and December of 1945; however, he stated that "KENNETH" was not a Communist and had no knowledge of McCONNELL'S former Communist connections. McCONNELL stated that he became ill, causing him to return to North Carolina; however, "KENNETH" declined to release his suitcase and radio in view of a forty dollar telephone bill for which McCONNELL was responsible.

McCONNELL explained that the suitcase left at the above-mentioned apartment, the address of which he was unable to recall, contained a notebook with numerous entries concerning Communists with whom McCONNELL was associated between the years 1935 and 1939. He stated that the notebook contained numerous names and addresses, as well as the details of a number of Communist meetings and conferences. McCONNELL stated that to the best of his recollection the name of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON appears on this notebook; however, McCONNELL was not positive that it was there.

Extensive efforts have been made to locate this suitcase negatively. All logical leads suggested by McCONNELL to date have been exhausted.

On August 10, 1950, KENNETH McCONNELL accompanied Special Agents EVERETT J. INGRAM and CHARLTON C. McSWAIN to Knoxville, Tennessee, in order to point out those addresses and locations which are pertinent to his testimony.

McCONNELL requested accompanying Agents to drive him to the area of the city which was located west of the University of Tennessee, in order that he might locate a park at which he attended a Communist Party meeting in 1937 at which meeting WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was recalled by him as being present. McCONNELL recalled that this park had a brook running through it; that it was located in a shallow, fairly small valley, and he felt confident that he

NY 121-1958

would be able to recognize it readily once it was located. As the group proceeded past the University of Tennessee, out Cumberland Avenue in Knoxville, Tennessee, McCONNELL remarked that it should not be too great a distance from the University. Upon reaching Tyson Park, located on Cumberland Avenue approximately one-half mile from the University of Tennessee, Agent McSWAIN turned into Tyson Park, and McCONNELL stated immediately that this was the park that he recalled as the one in which the Communist Party meeting was held. It was noted by accompanying Agents that Tyson Park is located between two rather small hills and has a sizable stream running through the center of the park. McCONNELL stated that at the time the meeting was held there, he cannot recall that the park was lighted, and it was his recollection that the meeting was held in semi-darkness, probably shortly after 8:00 p.m. Tyson Park is now equipped with electric lights to be used by groups gathering there or by picnickers using the park during the evening.

Accompanying Agents then drove McCONNELL along Forest Avenue, moving very slowly as they traversed the 1500 and 1400 blocks of this avenue. McCONNELL requested the driver to stop upon passing 1912 Forest Avenue, and stated that he believed that was the house in which he had resided while he was in Knoxville, Tennessee. Upon stopping and giving him time to study the house and surrounding elements, McCONNELL stated that he was quite sure that that was the house which he had occupied with his wife, BETTY. McCONNELL described the interior of this house as having a fairly old-fashioned stairway up the left-hand side of the hallway, and said that at the top of the stairway, one turned to the right and down a hallway for a few steps in order to reach the entrance of the apartment which had been occupied by McCONNELL and his wife. The interior of this house had previously been observed by Special Agent McSWAIN and McCONNELL'S description was accurate.

Accompanying Agents then drove McCONNELL to 1825 Highland Avenue and asked him if that house were familiar to him in any manner. McCONNELL advised that it was his recollection that it was at this address that he had been introduced to WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON by "PAT" TODD, and

NY 21-1958

that said introduction must have taken place sometime between the 15th and the 21st of June, 1937. McCONNELL stated that he also recalls that this introduction probably took place on the front porch of the house, and that he seems to remember that MERWIN "PAT" TODD and BILL REMINGTON occupied the bedroom on the second floor of the house located to the left front as one faces the house. Previous investigation has indicated that McCONNELL'S recollection with regard to the room occupied by REMINGTON and TODD is probably correct, although the owner of the house cannot recall this fact.

It should be noted that the house at 1825 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, then as now, is occupied by Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER, an elderly relative of HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, ex-TV. employee, now residing in San Francisco, California. Mrs. WEBSTER has been shown photographs of REMINGTON and TODD, but stated that she could not recognize him. She did advise that HOWARD FRAZIER, both during the time he was a student at the University of Tennessee and during the time of his employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, had frequently brought friends of his to stay at her house for periods of several days, or for a few weeks until they could locate permanent residences. She recalled that BURTON J. ZIEN was one of these, but could not remember REMINGTON or TODD.

Accompanying Agents drove McCONNELL along Wimpole Street, where McCONNELL picked out 3006 Wimpole as having been the home of DAVID and FRANCIS MARTIN where he had attended Communist Party meetings. McCONNELL also recalled that FRANCIS MARTIN had occupied an apartment in the basement at the rear of the house, and that DAVID MARTIN'S apartment had been on the first floor. In connection with this address, McCONNELL further recalled that it was at this home that the All-State Conference of the Communist Party was held in the Summer of 1937, at which time McCONNELL presented to the group the report which he intended to make at the All-Southern Conference of the Communist Party at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in September, 1937, which report was approved and made by him at the latter Conference and has previously been entered into testimony by KENNETH B. TALLEY (deceased) during investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1940.

NY 121-1958

Accompanying Agents drove McCONNELL along Sunset Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, where 2707 Sunset Avenue was pointed out to McCONNELL. McCONNELL stated that the house was quite familiar to him and he seems to recall having been in the house, but he cannot at this time remember specifically the reason for his having visited the house, nor the persons who might have been present there. It had been previously determined in this investigation, through statements made by CHRISTINE EVIRSOLE, now Mrs. FORREST M. BENSON, that 2707 Sunset Avenue was a house occupied by her and her husband during 1937, and that Communist Party meetings had been held at this house. Mrs. BENSON did not make a definite statement to the effect that REMINGTON had been present at meetings in this house, but the remarks made by her in the Knoxville Office were indicative of the probability of this event.

1221½ Western Avenue was pointed out to KENNETH McCONNELL, and he advised that he had no specific recollection concerning this address, although he may have been there at some time. It is to be noted that this address is the address of the apartment occupied by ELIZABETH WINSTON MILCOLM TODD and MERWIN "PAT" TODD immediately after their moving from 1412 Forest Avenue in the Fall of 1937.

McCONNELL stated he specifically recalled having visited "PAT" TODD and BETTY TODD at an address located somewhere across a bridge near the river in an area of Knoxville located south of the main part of town. Accompanying Agents drove McCONNELL across the Hill Street Viaduct onto Riverside Drive, which is located immediately adjacent to the Tennessee River at the southern-most edge of the Knoxville business district. McCONNELL stated that this was undoubtedly the bridge which he had in mind, and that the area appeared familiar to him. Accompanying Agents drove along Riverside Drive, and McCONNELL stated that none of the buildings thereon were in any way familiar to him. During the return trip up Riverside Drive, McCONNELL spotted a house located on the corner of Riverside Drive and Henderson Street, which is numbered 948 Henderson Street, and which he stated was the one to which he remembered having gone on visits to PAT and BETTY TODD. It was not previously known that BETTY and PAT TODD had lived at 948 Henderson Street; however, previous

NY 21-1958

investigation has reflected, by reason of testimony of BURTON J. ZIEN, that BURT ZIEN and his wife, JEANNE PHILAIRE, occupied an apartment in this building at the same time that MURIEL SPEARE BORAH, now Mrs. STILLMAN WILLIAMS, had occupied an upstairs apartment with MABEL ABERCROMBIE, and later with her former husband, BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH. Communist Party meetings have been held in this building.

The house located at 1013 Oak Street was pointed out to McCONNELL, and he stated that he had no recollection of this house.

Accompanying Agents drove McCONNELL to Mascot, Tennessee, a mining community operated by the American Zinc Company, twelve miles east of Knoxville, where he pointed out, on the right-hand side of the main road leading into Mascot, an old, frame, two-story building which now houses a general store and the U. S. Post Office for Mascot, Tennessee, advising that he recalled that the Workers Alliance meeting which he attended in 1937 in the company of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was held in the second floor of this building, which, as he remembered, was at that time a meeting hall of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO. McCONNELL further recalled that the entrance to the second floor of this building is located in the rear. Previous investigation has established that this building was at one time utilized by the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers as a meeting hall, and also by the Workers Alliance during the time it was active in Mascot. United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers presently have a new building which they have erected solely for purposes of their union hall.

An examination of the premises with McCONNELL revealed that the entrance leading to the second floor meeting hall of the building, as described by McCONNELL, does, in fact, open into the rear of the building, and that the entire second floor of this building is a hall which was formerly utilized for meetings.

The house located at 920 Temple Street, which was, during 1937, a residence of WILLIAM REMINGTON, HENRY HART and MABEL ABERCROMBIE, was pointed out to McCONNELL, and he stated that he had no specific recollection of this house.

NY 121-1958

Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON, 4227 Tallula Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised on June 29, 1950, that she had been a member of the TVA Branch of the Communist Party at Knoxville from about October 1936 to about June 1938, and that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was a member of this unit of the Communist Party, to her personal knowledge, during the latter part of 1936 and continuing through the summer of 1937; that she remember attending Communist Party meetings in Knoxville in 1936-37 at which REMINGTON was in attendance, but, due to the lapse of time, she cannot now recall when or where these Communist Party meetings were held. She estimated that she had been at probably six or eight Communist Party meetings where REMINGTON was in attendance during the above period of time.

Mrs. BENSON also stated that she remember attending Communist Party meetings in the MALCOMBRE apartment on Forest Avenue, at the residence of MURIEL SPEARE (BORAH) on Henderson Street, just off of Riverside Drive, and at the apartment of MURIEL SPEARE and MABEL ABERCROMBIE in the Riverside Apartment House, all Knoxville, but she had no clear recollection that REMINGTON had attended Communist Party meetings held at any of these addresses.

BURTON J. ZIEN has advised that MURIEL SPEARE BORAH and MABEL ABERCROMBIE resided at 948 Henderson Street, corner of Riverside Drive, at the time ZIEN and his wife, JEANNE PINNAIRE, occupied the first floor of the house at this address. This period, however, was subsequent to REMINGTON'S departure from Knoxville. The Knoxville City Directories reflect that the Riverside Apartment is #214 Riverside Drive and investigation in prior cases has revealed that the period of MURIEL SPEARE'S and MABEL ABERCROMBIE'S residence in the Riverside apartment house was also subsequent to REMINGTON'S departure from Knoxville.

Mrs. BENSON declined to identify the person who recruited her into the Communist Party but did say it was a woman whom she had known prior to coming to Knoxville and who she states is no longer identified with the Communist Party activities. She stated she did not know who had recruited REMINGTON into the Communist Party. She thinks he had not yet

NY 121-1958

become a member at the time she joined in approximately October 1936 but did join shortly thereafter. Mrs. BENSON knew TED WELLMAN and KENNETH McCONNELL as Communist Party organizers. She knew MERWIN TODD as a Communist Party member but not as a Communist Party Organizer. She admitted paying Communist Party dues but claims she does not remember to whom she paid them. Mrs. BENSON advised that she would identify herself and REMINGTON as members of the Communist Party but preferred not to involve other people. She admitted that meetings of the Communist Party had been held in her home at 2707 Sunset Avenue, Knoxville, but would not discuss this matter further. The Loyalty of Government Employees Form submitted by FORREST M. BENSON to TVA lists his residence at 2707 Sunset Avenue, Knoxville, from November, 1937 to March 1938. JOHN CLAIBORNE, owner of this house, has no records but recalls that the BENSONS moved out one month before he was married and moved in the house himself in February 1938. Mrs. BENSON has thus far declined to execute a signed statement.

Mrs. BENSON claimed that she severed her formal connection with the Communist Party at Knoxville in approximately June 1938 when she was transferred with her husband, FORREST M. BENSON, to Gilbertsville, Kentucky, where he was employed as a Personnel Official of the TVA during the construction of Kentucky Dam. She advised she has maintained contact with some of the persons with whom she was formerly associated in the Communist Party movement at Knoxville, including MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS, but has not kept in touch with REMINGTON. She stated that her husband was instrumental in influencing her to disaffiliate herself with the Communist Party.

Throughout the interview, Mrs. BENSON claimed she had done nothing wrong in joining the Communist Party and felt that the activities engaged in by her and other members of the Communist Party during the 1936-39 era were carried out with a laudable purpose in mind and were particularly beneficial to the cause of organized labor. In her conversation, Mrs. BENSON indicated she still holds views similar to those which she had while a member of the Communist Party. She stated she was extremely reluctant to personally appear against the defendant at the trial of this matter but would be willing to appear if necessary. Mrs. BENSON was under considerable emotional

NY 121-1958

strain during this interview and expressed great concern over the effects of her implication in instant case upon her children and husband, the latter being presently employed in the Personnel Division of the TVA, Knoxville, at an annual salary of \$6,400.00.

HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, BURTON J. ZIEN and MURIEL SPEARE BORAH now Mrs. STILLMAN P. WILLIAMS, have furnished information that CHRISTINE EVERSOLE was a member of the Communist Party at Knoxville, Tennessee. A check of TVA personnel records reflects that CHRISTINE EVERSOLE was married in 1936 to FORREST MITCHELL (JACK) BENSON, then, as now, employed in the TVA Personnel Department, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. FORREST M. BENSON, nee CHRISTINE EVERSOLE, advised that she is a native of Kansas, graduated from the University of Colorado at Boulder, and thereafter attended the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, for a period of three or four months in early 1936, where she was taking courses in social problems and organizational classes connected with the Farmers Union.

Mrs. BENSON advised that she was employed by the TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 27, 1936, and continued this employment until October of 1937, when it was necessary for her to resign due to the nepotism policy of the TVA, she having married FORREST M. BENSON in the interim after renewing her friendship with him while a student at the Highlander Folk School. During the remainder of 1937, Mrs. BENSON was employed by Dr. HERMAN PINER, a British economist from a university in London. He was making a study of the TVA and occupied an office adjacent to those of the TVA directors in Knoxville.

Mrs. BENSON continued that while with TVA, being much interested in labor problems, she had joined the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL, and acted as the delegate of Lodge #136, AFGE, to the Central Labor Union Council of the AFL in Knoxville. She states that she was also active in the field of workers' education and conducted classes in parliamentary law, the various laws of the United States governing labor practices and problems, as well as other matters.

NY 121-1958

which were of interest to the workers. During the period when the transition of the AFGE-AFL into the UFWA-CIO was being planned and carried out, Mrs. BENSON advises that she was strongly in favor of this change in affiliation and actively campaigned to bring it about, due to the centralized control of the union in Washington.

She further advised that much of her educational work had been done among the women employees of textile mills in the Knoxville area, under the sponsorship of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, CIO, and subsequently under the sponsorship of the UFWA, which groups supported an organization known as the Knoxville Committee for Workers Education, formed to implement education of organized laborers along union lines.

When first interviewed in connection with this matter on May 1, 1950, Mrs. BENSON admitted knowing REMINGTON but denied knowledge of his Communist Party membership. Mrs. BENSON further denied that she had been a member of the Communist Party at Knoxville in the late 1930's.

Previously, when interviewed on May 1, 1950, Mrs. BENSON had related that she had known REMINGTON as a messenger employed by the TVA and as a member of Lodge #136, AFGE. She also knew him as a person who engaged in voluntary organizational work among textile workers and mill employees in the Knoxville area in behalf of CIO and claimed that, so far as she was aware, REMINGTON'S only motive for participating in such activities was a bona fide interest in the labor movement. Also, on that occasion she stated that she was under the impression that WILLIAM REMINGTON and MERWIN "PAT" TODD had run around together in Knoxville during the time she had known them both but that she could not recall where they had resided.

At the time of her filing her TVA application on July 1, 1936, CHRISTINE HOPE EVERSOLE listed her legal residence as Longmont, Colorado, and her Knoxville residence at 1601 East Magnolia Avenue, Knoxville. Her birth date was listed as October 30, 1910 at Ottawa, Kansas. For prior employment, she stated she had taught school at Longmont, Colorado, from 1933 to 1936. Among references listed by her

NY 121-1958

was MILES HORTON, an official of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. She was employed by TVA as an Under-Clerk and Typist, effective July 27, 1936, and resigned on September 30, 1937, due to the nepotism policy of the TVA. Correspondence and notations in CHRISTINE EVERSOLE'S TVA file reflect she was known to ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES.

As of November 1936, following her marriage, Mr. and Mrs. BENSON are known to have resided at 121 Churchwell, Knoxville, subsequently moving to 2707 Sunset Avenue, Knoxville, where they resided until approximately January 1938. Her name is mentioned in old AFGE and UFWA records located at the TVA as a delegate to the Central Labor Union and as a person active in workers' education.

Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON testified under subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury at Washington, D.C., on August 2, 1950 as a potential witness in the forthcoming perjury prosecution of REMINGTON. The extent of her testimony is not known at this time.

By letter to the Director dated July 28, 1950, Mr. GLENN A. DOOLEY, Chief of the Personnel Office Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, and Secretary to the TVA Loyalty Board, furnished the Bureau with a photostatic copy of a letter dated July 17, 1950, from FORREST M. BENSON, the husband of CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON, to his TVA supervisor, which letter is quoted as follows:

"July 17, 1950

"Mr. L. J. Van Mol,
"Chief, Standards and Analysis Branch

"In connection with the forthcoming perjury trial of WILLIAM W. REMINGTON in the District Court of New York, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been exploring his activities with those who know him while a resident here. Some three or four weeks ago I provided Agents Parker and McShane (?) such

NY 121-1958

"information as I could give, which was slight. They subsequently talked also to my wife (nee CHRISTINE EVERSOLE) who was employed prior to our marriage and for a short time afterwards in the stenographic 'pool' of the TVA Coordination Division as a typist in 1936 and 1937. My wife, who had been active in Methodist Young People's work and in Business and Professional Women's club work, had become interested in the problems of the farmer and the under privileged through observation of the plight of the Mexican beet workers in Colorado. She resigned her position as an established school teacher to enroll in the labor organizer's classes being given at the Highlander Folk School, in Monteagle, Tennessee, with the intention of working in the union movement which was just beginning to have popular acceptance under the Administration policies of the 30's. While in Tennessee she learned of TVA, applied for employment and qualified on the required tests, and was employed about July, 1936. Shortly thereafter she accepted membership in the Communist Party and retained such membership for about two years, or until 1938.

"For the past several years I have annually executed the statements required under provisions of various appropriations acts that I am not nor have been affiliated with any organization advocating violent overthrow of the government, or words to that effect. I provided information requested for the incumbent loyalty check, and assume that no question has been or could be raised concerning me, personally, from a security standpoint. The purpose of this statement, however, is to be certain, in view of possible publicity connected with the Remington trial, that the TVA Loyalty Review Board has before it pertinent facts. My wife has volunteered a full statement of her recollections of that period and has agreed to appear as a Government witness at the trial, if required.

"I believe that this letter should contain a brief statement of the background and related information concerning the activities of the period between 1936 and 1938, as they concern myself, as a government employee, and to some degree, my wife. FBI data contains only dates, names and places. I feel that 1936 data interpreted in the light of 1950 knowledge and attitudes, would fail of objectivity.

NY 121-1958

"As far as my own situation is concerned, I was never invited to join, nor did I participate in Communist activities, and, on my part, I neither then nor now have asked any person what his politics are. Politics have never been a subject of discussion in my home. In 1936, there were, of course, no bars that I am aware of which would prevent a government employee from holding Communist Party membership. Because I believed in the right of individual opinion as well as rule by the majority, I did not particularly question the viewpoint at that time of several of my associates, including my future wife, on party membership as a method of working towards objectives which were, in themselves, wholly worthy and supported by the majority of people. I do not believe it even occurred to me to raise any question, even in my own mind, as to who were party members. Such activities as I was aware of were concerned with assistance to striking textile workers, union organizing, the conduct of Worker's Education classes (sponsored by the Department of Labor, the WPA and CIO), negotiations for employee benefits with the management of TVA, etc. I did not participate actively even in these, except to serve briefly as AFGE correspondent to the Knoxville Labor News.

"I am completely convinced that my wife's activities throughout her lifetime have consistently been motivated by the highest standards of good citizenship. From President of her Business and Professional Women's Club in Colorado she moved to elected delegate of the AFGE union to the Knoxville Central Labor Union, and later to a similar capacity for the UFW to the Knoxville Industrial Union Council. Following her separation from TVA she was elected by the unions comprising the Council to the post of Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, concerned with recreational and educational activities for mill workers.

"When I was transferred to Kentucky in 1938 she dropped and completely forgot the phase of Communist membership as a means of focusing action, and worked in a volunteer capacity with the Paducah clothing worker's unions on federally sponsored worker's education and in preparation of radio scripts on the benefits of unionism. After the birth of our two children and during the war years she served as village chairman of Red

NY 121,1958

"Cross bandage rolling and knitting activities, until our return to Knoxville in 1944. She then became active in home demonstration work sponsored by the Extension Service and in 1949 was named to the Presidency of the 30 such clubs comprising the Knox County Home Demonstration Clubs. She is at present County Chairman of all sewing loaders, having refused the above presidency because of our removal into the city. She was an officer and moving spirit throughout of the Third Creek Community Club and was elected and served a year's term as Vice-President of the Knox County Council of Community Clubs, consisting of some 22 organizations of this nature. She has been active in support of the TV&I Fair and numerous lesser civic activities.

"I have attempted above to place my wife's activities in a proper perspective. I do not feel that discredit accrues either to her or to me because of her brief party membership under the circumstances of the times. I am ready, however, to expand on the above, if you or Mr. CASE desire, or if more information is wanted by the Loyalty Review Board or the Board of Directors.

"/s/ FORREST M. BENSON"

NY 121-1958

Mrs. MURIEL S. WILLIAMS, 234 Highland Avenue, Winchester, Massachusetts, formerly of 745 Ponce de Leon Terrace, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, advised on May 24, 1948, that she knew REMINGTON socially and as a fellow employee at the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee, about 1936 or 1937. She explained that she was never very closely associated with REMINGTON and that she knew nothing regarding his activities or associations.

However, she stated she had no reason to doubt his loyalty and that she would regard him as a loyal citizen.

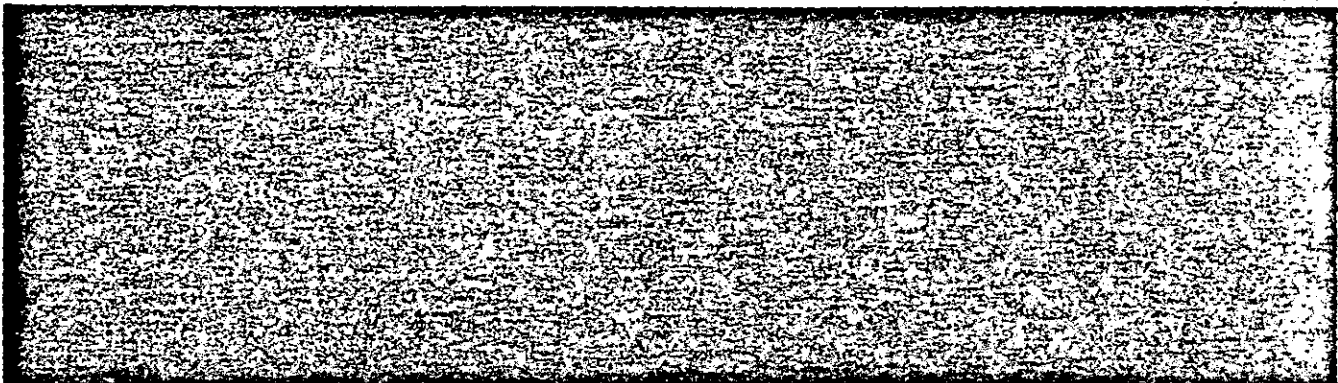
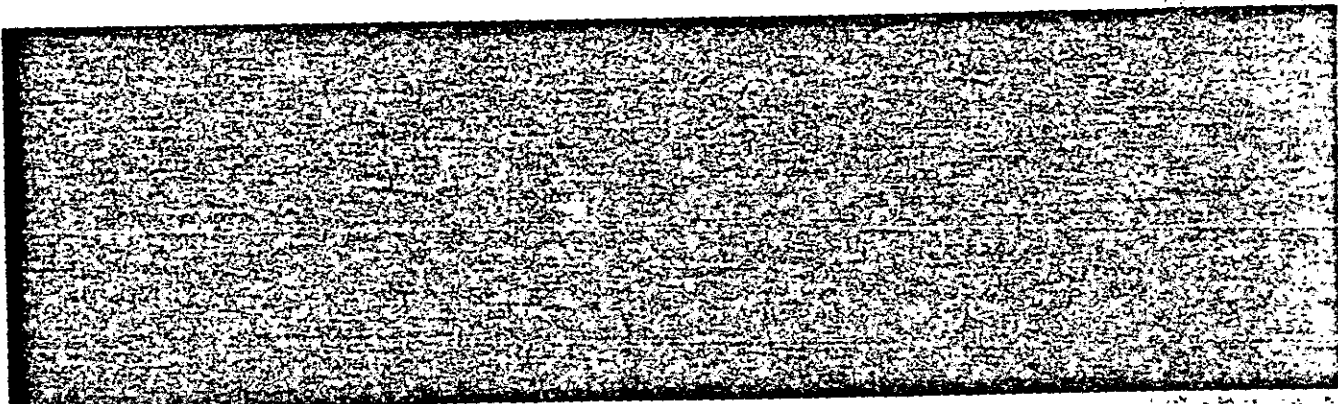
MURIEL SPEARE WILLIAMS was interviewed in the presence of her husband on August 7, 1950, at 234 Highland Avenue, Winchester, Massachusetts, where she now resides. Mrs. WILLIAMS admitted a close association with REMINGTON in 1936 and 1937 at Knoxville. She stated she had the impression that REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party at Knoxville but she had no specific knowledge of his actual membership or attendance at Communist Party meetings.

Mrs. WILLIAMS was recruited into the Communist Party late in the Spring of 1937 by BETTY MALCOMBRE. She recalled attending this first meeting as a visitor at the MALCOMBRE apartment, at which time she believed KENNETH MALCOMBRE, PAT TODD and some people from Norris, Tennessee, were present, and possibly HOWARD BRIDGMAN. She had no recollection of REMINGTON being present at this meeting. Shortly thereafter she joined the Communist Party at Knoxville and almost immediately thereafter left Knoxville to attend summer school for workers at Brevard, North Carolina. She recalled that REMINGTON visited her with his wife, ANN, in the Spring of 1939, at which time they were returning from Mexico. She recalled that REMINGTON had a motor cycle, which he sold to HORACE BRYAN.

She stated that in addition to MALCOMBRE and TODD she knew DAVID and FRANCIS MARTIN, HORACE BRYAN, TED WELLMAN and JOHN BORDEN to be members of the Party. She further advised that she attended Communist Party meetings with MABEL ABERCROMBIE.

NY 121-1958

and CHIC ALBER. She had the impression that HOWARD BRIDGMAN was a member of the Party but had no similar impression with reference to CHRISTINE EVERSOLE, BURT ZIEN or JENNIE PINAIRE.



NY 121-1958

There is being set forth herein an affidavit dated August 3, 1950, signed by RUDOLF F. BERTRAM, Deputy Director of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, City of Frankfort on Main, Germany, before ERICH W. A. HOFFMANN, Vice-Consul of the United States of America in Frankfort on Main, Germany:

"CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) SS.
CITY OF FRANKFORT ON MAIN,)
GERMANY)

" A F F I D A V I T

"I knew William Remington in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1936-37. One day early in 1937 he called me at my office and told me that he would like to talk to me in private. I arranged for him to see me during lunch hour when a fellow employee, who shared my office, was out.

"In our discussion Remington told me in substance that my interest in labor was in line with the aims of the Communist Party, and he invited me to join that party.

"I told Remington that he certainly misunderstood my interests in the field of labor, or the aims and practices of the Communist Party or both. We had quite a discussion during which Remington tried to picture the Communist Party as the real champion of the interests of the working man.

"I don't know if Remington himself was a party member and I don't remember that I asked him this question. I can say, however, that if at that time he was not a member of the Communist Party he was certainly close to it.

NY 121-1958

"/s/ Rudolf F. Bertram
Rudolf F. BERTRAM

"Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 3rd day of August 1950.

"Tariff of fees
Item 38
Service No. 376
No fee prescribed"

"/s/ Erich W. A. Hoffmann
Erich W. A. Hoffmann
Vice Consul of the United States of
America, duly commissioned and
qualified.

FOR THE OFFICIAL USE OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE ONLY."

It is further noted that previous investigation indicated that RUDOLF BERTRAM was a leader in the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL, in Knoxville, Tennessee, an organization with which REMINGTON was also connected. Investigation further reflects that both were in that organization in Knoxville, Tennessee, during 1937.

NY 121-1958

The following is an affidavit completed by RUDOLF F. BERTRAM on October 10, 1950. This affidavit is a further explanation of BERTRAM'S contact with REMINGTON in Knoxville, Tennessee:

"I, Rudolf F. Bertram, HICOG, Frankfurt, Germany, do hereby under oath depose and saith:

"I first met William Walter Remington at the Tennessee Vally Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, some time after September, 1936. At that time I was employed by the TVA in the Personnel Division and later as Labor Relations Officer, and Remington was employed as a messenger in the same organization. We were both members of the workers education group at Knoxville, Tennessee, and, although we were on first-name speaking terms, we were never more than acquaintances, and certainly not personal friends. By virtue of our positions, our contacts with each other were limited.

"In the Spring of 1937, Remington called my office for a private interview. I arranged for him to see me during the lunch hour when another fellow employee, and with whom I shared office space, was out. Remington opened the conversation by talking about workers education and after generally beating around the bush, he finally came to the purpose of his visit by inviting me to join the Communist Party, saying my interests and aims in the labor movement are in line with those of the Communist Party.

"This statement and his solicitation aroused my anger. I told Remington that he misunderstood my aims and interests in the labor field or of the Communist Party or both, and pointed out that the Communist Party was doing harm to the labor movement. I asked him if he knew what Communism stood for; then proceeded to give him a lecture on the evils of Communism, which I have been combatting for a number of years, and at the same time exemplified what Communism did to Germany; i.e., by playing with the Nazis, the Communists were partly responsible for the Nazis being in power, and also how the Communists penetrated and eventually took over the 'Tourist Club of Nature Friends

NY 121-1958

in Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities.

"After finishing my lecture on the evils of Communism, which took up most of the time of our discussion, Remington was not apologetic and certainly gave no evidence of being in agreement but did say it's the principles the Communist party stand for that matter. Apparently considering that I was not a good prospect, our conversation ended shortly thereafter. He did not say whether he was a member of the Communist party, nor did I ask him, although I assumed he was. If not, he certainly was close to it. He did not admit anything and appeared to be very careful in what he said.

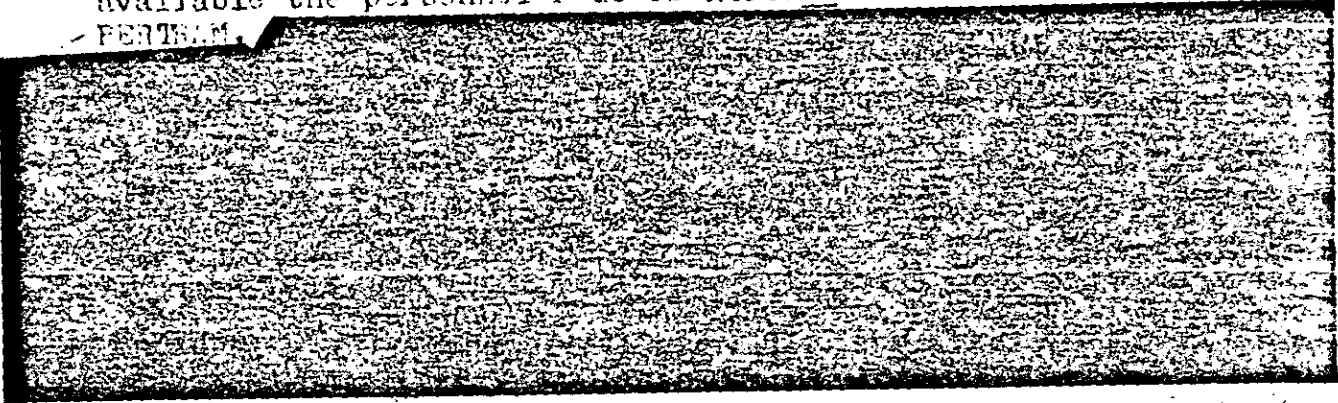
"I did not see Remington much after our conversation, and a short time after he left TVA. After leaving TVA, I saw him on one occasion in Washington, but did not talk to him.

"/s/ Rudolf F. Bertram"

In addition, Mr. BERTRAM stated that his contact with the subject was approximately thirteen years ago. Consequently, he is unable to recall any additional details concerning him. He stated at the time that he would be willing to appear as a witness in connection with this case in response to a subpoena. He further stated that it is quite likely additional details of his dealings with REMINGTON may be recalled after he gives the matter more thought and if so he will make the information available to the appropriate American authorities if and when he is called as a witness.

NY 121-1958

Mr. GLEN A. DOOLEY, Chief, Personnel Office
Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, made
available the personnel file of RUDOLPH FRIEDRICH
PERTAM.



A review of the personnel files of the



Mr. BERTRAM stated that he was educated in elementary schools in Germany and that he attended high school for four years in Chicago, Illinois. He subsequently graduated from the University of Illinois on June 11, 1935 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics and also received an MA degree from the University of Chicago in 1936. During 1931 and 1932, he attended evening classes at Armour Technical Institute, Chicago, Illinois, taking miscellaneous technical courses. He stated that he had made special studies in the field of labor relations.

Under employment, Mr. PERTAM set out the following in his TVA application:

Y 121-1958

Prior investigation has indicated that WILLIAM
WALTER REMINGTON was an active member of the Tennessee
Valley Authority union of white-collar workers, was

NY 121-1958

[REDACTED]

extremely interested in and active in behalf of the union's program of "workers education", and, in fact, resigned from Tennessee Valley Authority in April, 1937, to devote his full time to CIO organizational activities, picketing, distributing leaflets, and engaging in "workers education." This tends to substantiate BERTRAM'S recent statement to the effect that he knew REMINGTON and had a discussion with him concerning the role of the Communist Party as the champion of the working man, et cetera.

NY 121-1458

The following background concerning PAUL CROUCH, 10421 N. W. 33rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, was taken from a memorandum dictated by him in the New York Office of the F. B. I., following an interview with SA ALBERT KLIEN on July 21, 1950 in connection with another matter. At that time Mr. CROUCH advised that he had been head of the Communist Party National Department for Work in the Armed Forces from 1927 to 1930. He stated that he had been a party organizer from 1927 until 1942. He further advised that he attended meetings with the Red Army General Staff in Moscow during one period of his Communist career. Mr. CROUCH related that during the middle and late 1930's, he was District Organizer of the Carolinas and Tennessee Districts of the Communist Party and was head of the Control Commission of the Alabama District of the Party.

On July 11, 1950 Mr. PAUL CROUCH, at his own request, was interviewed by agents of this office at the Empire Hotel, where he was stopping in New York City while on subpoena to appear as a witness in an immigration hearing.

At that time Mr. CROUCH displayed a box containing approximately four or five hundred index cards bearing the names of subscribers to the newspaper, "Southern Worker", of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mr. CROUCH said that he had been Editor of the "New South", the successor to the "Southern Worker", from 1938 until approximately 1940, when the newspaper failed due to a lack of funds.

A review of the contents of the box indicated that contained therein was an index card bearing the name, "BILL REMINGTON, Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee", the foregoing name and address being typewritten. Also typewritten on the card were the dates June, 1937 to June, 1938, which Mr. CROUCH stated was to indicate the dates during which the subscription to the newspaper was valid. Pencilled under the typewritten dates was written the date, March, 1939. Mr. CROUCH explained that generally when a single date was placed on a subscription card, this indicated that the subscription was to run from that date onward for one year, and that he had no reason to believe otherwise in this case.

NY 121-1958

Written in ink below the address, Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee, was the notation, "Box 912, Hanover, New Hampshire". Mr. CROUCH advised this indicated that the newspapers REMINGTON was to receive were to be forwarded to Box 912, Hanover, New Hampshire, rather than Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee. However, Mr. CROUCH was unable to state from information contained on the card, the date when this change in address was made.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN, was advised of the above facts, and as a result, on July 13, 1950, a subpoena duces tecum was served on Mr. CROUCH, the contents of the box obtained, and brought to this office. The card bearing the name "BILL REMINGTON" was removed and kept by this office for possible use as evidence. The remainder of the cards were photostated. The cards were then returned to Mr. CROUCH, pursuant to the desire of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN, with instructions to Mr. CROUCH that they would continue under subpoena duces tecum until such time as they might be used, if deemed necessary, in REMINGTON'S trial.

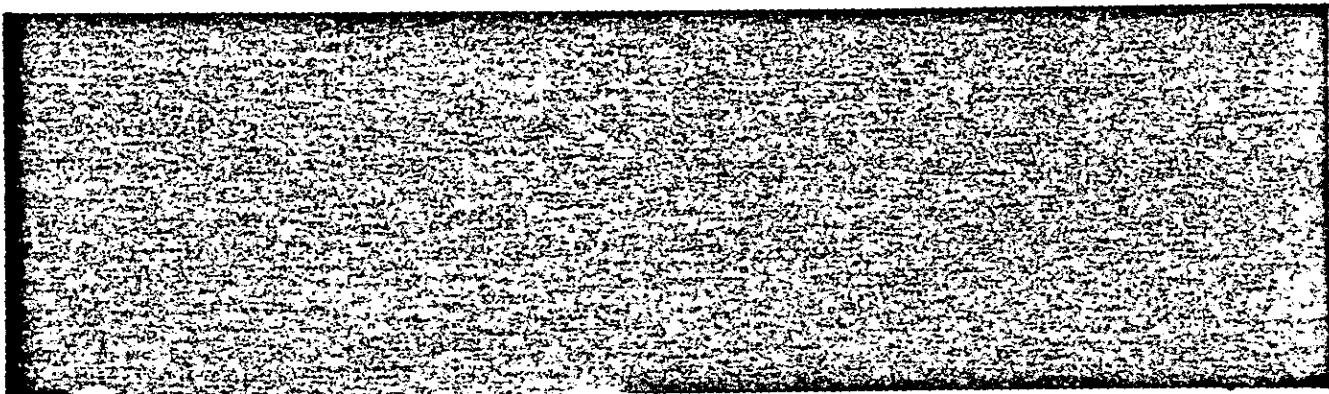
In conclusion, CROUCH stated that he had never personally known WILLIAM REMINGTON.

It was pointed out that Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee was stated by various individuals to have been the official mailing address for the Communist Party in that city during the late 1930's. A history of this box is being set out under a separate heading in this report. The original card is being retained in the files of this office until such time as it may be used as possible evidence.

Concerning the pertinent period in this investigation in the Knoxville Area, CROUCH advised specifically from September, 1939 until April, 1941, amongst his other duties, he was the District Organizer of the Communist Party in Knoxville, having succeeded TED WELLMAN as Tennessee District Organizer, and that there was an active branch of the Communist

NY 121-1958

Party functioning in Knoxville known as the "TVA Branch". CROUCH advised that the Knox County Organizer of the Communist Party at the time of CROUCH'S arrival in Knoxville was FRANCIS MARTIN, and that MARTIN'S predecessor in this position was a man named TODD, whose first name CROUCH believed was MERWIN. He advised it was common knowledge that the TVA Branch of the Communist Party had existed at Knoxville in 1936-37, and he named the following persons known to him as members of that Branch:



A man whose last name was HART but whose first name CROUCH could not recall, who he believed later left the Party, but was active in the period prior to 1939.

NY 121-1958

PAUL G. CROUCH
10421 N.W. 33rd Avenue
Miami, Florida

In April, 1950, PAUL M. CROUCH, then at the Harrison Hotel, Oakland, California, advised that he had served as Tennessee District Organizer of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee from September, 1939 until April, 1941. He stated that REMINGTON was not in the Communist Party at Knoxville at that time and he did not think that REMINGTON was even in Knoxville. CROUCH added that it was his impression REMINGTON had left Knoxville early in 1939 prior to CROUCH'S arrival there. He did not recall REMINGTON personally, although the name was very familiar to him and he thought that he had possibly met him at some of the Communist Party conferences held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Birmingham, Alabama, during the period from 1937 to 1939 during which time CROUCH was in Birmingham, however, he pointed out that he had been unable to identify REMINGTON from photographs he had seen. He stated that he had heard REMINGTON'S name mentioned several times in Communist Party circles; although he had received the impression that REMINGTON had been at least a Communist Party sympathizer. CROUCH recalled that it was common conversation that REMINGTON had resided at the same house with a Communist Party member by the name of TODD who was the County organizer for the Communist Party in Knox County, Tennessee, prior to CROUCH'S arrival there. CROUCH stated that as he recalled, this same residence was occupied by KENROY MALCOMBRE who was also a Communist Party member who had resided in Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

CROUCH stated that MALCOMBRE'S wife, BETTY, had obtained a position with the TVA in Knoxville which was the reason for the MALCOMBRES leaving Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He added that as he recalled, an affair developed between TODD and MALCOMBRE'S wife, BETTY, and they were subsequently married. CROUCH stated that he did not recall the first name of TODD and pointed out that TODD had left Knoxville prior to the time he (CROUCH) arrived.

NY 121-1958

CROUCH stated that he had forgotten the details regarding the information he had heard about REMINGTON'S association with TODD, but that he had a definite impression that they resided at the same residence prior to 1939 at Knoxville, Tennessee. CROUCH stated that he was unable to give further information regarding any associations of REMINGTON and pointed out that the above was hearsay and he knew nothing concerning REMINGTON from his personal observation.

CROUCH stated that during the time he served as District Organizer of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, he received his mail through a Post Office Box, the number of which he was unable to recall exactly. When Post Office Box 1692 was mentioned to him he stated that the number sounded familiar and that it could have been the number of the box used. He stated that this post office box was used exclusively by the District and County offices of the Communist Party and as far as he knew no one received personal mail from this address. He stated, however, that the Party received mail under various names. He did not recall mail addressed to REMINGTON ever being received through this post office box. He stated that the only other person who had a key to the box was FRANCIS MARTIN who was County Organizer of the Communist Party at Knoxville and had succeeded TODD in that position. CROUCH stated that as far as he knew, this post office box was registered to TODD as TED WELLMAN, CROUCH'S predecessor as Tennessee District organizer, had turned the post office box key over to him at that time, advising him that the post office box was registered to TODD.

CROUCH stated that he knew HORACE BRYAN, who was a member of the Communist Party, North Carolina, and taught school at the Children's School in Old Fort, North Carolina. He stated that BRYAN was sent to Tennessee in 1937 to do Communist Party work, but that he did not know BRYAN'S exact assignment at this time. CROUCH stated that he did not know if BRYAN was transferred to Knoxville or Chattanooga, but added that he traveled considerably on various southern assign-

NY 121-1958

ments. CROUCH said that he did not recall seeing BRYAN in Knoxville, Tennessee.

CROUCH stated that the names HARRY BRIDGEMAN and BERNARD BORAH sounded very familiar to him, but that he was not able to place them. He stated that possibly they were associated with the TVA Branch of the Communist Party in Knoxville, but they were not members while CROUCH was in Knoxville.

CROUCH was re-interviewed at the Empire Hotel, Broadway and 63rd Street, New York City, on October 16, 1950, at which time he furnished the following additional information concerning the subject's subscription card for the periodical "New South" previously known as the "Southern Worker". A photostatic copy of this card has already been furnished the Bureau.

CROUCH advised that the letters "S.B." noted in the upper left hand corner of the card means "subscription" or "subscriber". He added that this indicates REMINGTON was a paid subscriber to the paper. In further explanation of this card, CROUCH stated that other subscription cards contain the notations, "Comp." or "TNS" in the upper left hand corner instead of "S.B." He explained that "Comp." means complimentary indicating that issues were made to the recipient without charge. In this category of recipient were public libraries, etc. CROUCH further recalled that "TNS" in the upper left hand corner meant that the recipient was a contributor of funds to the paper. However, CROUCH could not recall what the letters "TNS" stand for.

In further connection with the card containing the name BILL REMINGTON, CROUCH stated that he is positive that he wrote the pencil notation "March, 1939" and believes he wrote the address "Box 911, Hanover, N.H." but is not positive of this.

In connection with the custody of the box containing the subscription cards, CROUCH furnished the following information:

NY 121-1958

LEE COLER (a female) was Editor of the periodical until January of 1938. At that time she left the mailing list with ROBB HALL, District Organizer of the Communist Party who acted as Editor until CROUCH arrived. This was, of course, at Birmingham, Alabama, where the Communist Headquarters for that area was located. Continuing, CROUCH stated that in March or April, 1938, when he became editor of the paper, the box of subscription cards was in the Communist Party office in Birmingham. At that time he removed it from the Communist Party office and brought it to his home in Birmingham, inasmuch as he desired to do most of the work in connection with the paper at his home with his wife, SYLVIA CROUCH, acting as his secretary.

In September, 1939, CROUCH stated that he left Birmingham and went to Knoxville, Tennessee, bringing the box with him. CROUCH stated that the paper was discontinued due to lack of funds.

He stated that upon arrival in Tennessee he moved the Communist Party Headquarters from Knoxville to Chattanooga. In this connection he added that Post Office Box 1692 in Knoxville had been, as far as he knew, the official Communist Party mailing address in that city. He further stated in this connection that to the best of his knowledge there are only two keys to Post Office Box 1692, one being in the possession of FRANCIS MARTIN and the other being in his own possession. CROUCH continued that the box remained in his possession until approximately February of 1941, at which time he took the box and other possessions to the home of his mother, Mrs. EMMA CROUCH, located at RFD Number 1, Hays, North Carolina. Shortly after this, after leaving the box at his mother's home, he and his wife journeyed to New York City.

CROUCH advised that the box remained in a trunk or chest in the home of his mother until July, 1949, at which time, while visiting there, he reviewed the contents of the chest and examined the box. At that time he could not envisage any business use for the subscription list and so, upon his departure, left the box at his mother's home until

NY 121-1958

July, 1950, at which time he returned to North Carolina. At that time he took the box containing the subscription cards from his mother's home and brought them to New York City whereupon reviewing the contents thereof, informed this office that a card containing the name BILL REMINGTON was contained therein. He stated that the box has remained in his possession ever since that time.

In conclusion, CROUCH stated that there is no doubt that periodicals known as the "Southern Worker" and the "New South" were official Communist Party organs.

Box 912
Hanover, New Hampshire.

The significance of Box 912 lies in the fact that REMINGTON'S subscription card, originally maintained by PAUL CROUCH, to the "Southern Worker" and "New South" contains this Box as one of his mailing addresses.

Supervisor FRANK HASTINGS produced the Box Rent and Key Deposit Register for Post Office Box 912, Hanover, N.H., which reflects the following information;

<u>Date Ending</u>	<u>Renter</u>	<u>Rented</u>	<u>Amount</u>
12/31/37	W. REMINGTON	10-1	.75
3/31/38	"	4-1	.75
9/30/38	"	10-1 but 7 is written in over 10	.75
12/31/38	"	10-1	.75
3/31/39	"	1-1	.75
6/30/39	"	4-1	.75

No further information appeared on the records, and no additional information concerning REMINGTON appeared.

NY 121-1958

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE "SOUTHERN WORKER"
AND THE "NEW SOUTH"

Mrs. EMILY DANTON, Chief Librarian, Birmingham Public Library, loaned the following publications:

Nine copies of the "New South", including the first issue dated November, 1937, which sets forth on page 2, column 1, under the word Announcement that "The New South" succeeds the "Southern Worker". This edition also reveals that it was published by the Communist Party, Box 1182, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Subsequent issues obtained revealed PAUL CROUCH as editor. Also furnished by Mrs. DANTON were three copies of the "Southern Worker" dated 1936, which paper states that it is the official organ of the Communist Party of the U.S. in the South. There is also included one copy of the "Birmingham Guardian" and one copy of "The Southern Guardian", dated December, 1940, and September, 1939, respectively, which were edited by ROB F. HALL.

Above referred to copies of "The New South" and "Southern Worker" publications were all of the copies available in the Birmingham Public Library.

Mr. A. H. CATHER of Cather Publishing Company, 2327 Seventh Avenue, South, Birmingham, stated that he was at one time acquainted with both ROB F. HALL and PAUL CROUCH. He said that he recalls CROUCH as editor of "The New South" publication. He said he did not recall whether CROUCH was connected with the Communist Party. CATHER also said he does not recall CROUCH and HALL working together on "The New South". He did state, however, that he recalled doing printing work for ROB F. HALL, but that he does not specifically recall just what the printing consisted of. CATHER stated that he believed HALL was connected in some way with the Communist Party, but does not recall just how that information came to him. He stated he might have learned that after HALL had ceased doing business with him.

NY 121-1958

It is to be pointed out here that Mr. CATHER is a man 70 odd years of age, and is not now actively engaged on a full-time basis in his printing company. He stated that his son operates the company at the present time, but that prior to World War II his son was too young to have had any contact with either ROBERT HALL or PAUL CROUCH.

The attention of prosecuting officials is drawn to investigation by the Bureau in 1942, at Birmingham, concerning PAUL CROUCH. Information was obtained from CATHER in 1941 which reflected that an account for the New South Publishing Company was located in the files of the Cather Company, and that ROBERT HALL was president and PAUL CROUCH editor of the New South Publishing Company.

On October 25, 1950, Mr. CATHER was unable to locate the ledger sheet in his records which reflected the above. He stated that the particular information referred to had in all probability been destroyed; that the information referred to which listed ROBERT HALL as president and PAUL CROUCH as editor of "The New South" was more than likely on a job ticket, and that he has destroyed them prior to 1943. However, Mr. CATHER'S records did show the following:

Account No. 4B, entitled, "The New South", listed PAUL CROUCH as editor, 237 Clark Building. The name Miss LEE COLLIER also appeared on this account. However, Mr. CATHER stated he does not recall that person at all. These records reflect that under Account 4B, job ticket No. 505 dated April 21, 1937, was for the printing of 2,000 "The New South" papers. 2,000 papers were also printed on May 25, 1937, July 23, 1937 and September 24, 1937. On December 31, 1937 there were 3,000 papers printed. Beginning again on February 23, 1939, there were 1100 papers printed, and 1100 again printed on May 6, 1939 and June 22, 1939. On September 13, 1939 there were 6,000 printed, and on September 15, 1939, 500 additional printed, which is the date of the last printing of "The New South" by the Cather Printing Company. Mr. CATHER stated that he did not have any copies of either "The New South" or "Southern Worker" in his files. However, when shown

NY 121-1958

copies of "The New South" he identified the paper as being one which he printed. He said, however, that he did not recall ever printing the "Southern Worker", and he could not identify copies of the paper shown him as having been printed by his company. He did produce a record, however, namely, Account 7F in the name of "Southern Worker" which carried the individual name "Miss COLLIER". This account was dated August, 1937, October 23, 1937, and February 12, 1938. However, he said that this work was apparently for other than printing of the paper, and was probably for letterheads or stationery.

Mr. CATHER also furnished a record which appeared as follows under Account 4A: "R. E. HALL, Communist Party, 1937". He stated that he identified this record as for various types of miscellaneous printing, as he does not recall printing the "Southern Worker" under that contract.

The aforementioned investigation reflects that the records of the Jefferson Mortgage Corporation, Birmingham, Alabama, show PAUL CROUCH as secretary and treasurer of the New South Publishing Company, and that the records of the First National Bank, Birmingham, show an account to CROUCH, and that the reference listed by CROUCH is one R. E. HALL, 230 Clark Building. These records show that CROUCH gave his own business address as 230 Clark Building, and his business was listed as editor of "The New South".

NY 21-1958

On September 14, 1950, HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN arrived at Knoxville, Tennessee, from Boston, Massachusetts. On September 15, 1950, he was driven around Knoxville, Tennessee, and given an opportunity to locate and identify certain pertinent addresses which have arisen during the course of investigation with regard to WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON. In every instance, with regard to identification of the houses, an opportunity was given to BRIDGMAN to first locate the house by his independent recollection. If this was unsuccessful, the pertinent address was pointed out to him and his recollection as to the particular location obtained.

BRIDGMAN independently recognized 2110 White Avenue, Knoxville, where he stated he resided from the Fall of 1936 to the Spring of 1937 with EDDIE CHAZEK. BRIDGMAN stated that the house has had a repaint job, but that he can recognize it due to the high windows in the front second story room, said windows going across the front of the house. He further stated that this solidified his recollection with regard to the general locality in which the majority of the activity of those years centered.

The address, 1533 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, reported to have been the one-time residence of "PAT" TODD and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was shown to BRIDGMAN and he advised he had no recollection whatsoever of this house. The house at 1825 Highland Avenue was shown to BRIDGMAN, this having been reported to be a residence of "PAT" TODD and WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at one time and known to have been the residence of BURTON J. ZIEN and HOWARD FRAZIER, but BRIDGMAN advised that he could not recall ever having been to the house.

BRIDGMAN was able to independently recognize 1412 Forest Avenue, which he stated he recognized as the place where Communist Party meetings were held during 1937. He advised he recognized the general layout of the house and its location, the house being located upon the crest of a small hill rising from the street, the stairway leading directly in from the front door and the turn to the right at the top of the stairway into the apartment of BETTY MALCOLM. He stated that this ties in directly with his

NY 121-1958

earlier recollection of a girl's apartment in which CP meetings were held but which he could not recall specifically as being the apartment of BETTY MALCOLM. He said this girl is still a rather shadowy figure in his memory, but he now knows it was BETTY MALCOLM'S apartment, and that REMINGTON also attended Communist Party meetings there.

BRIDGMAN indicated that, after driving around the general vicinity of Highland and Laurel Avenues, he was convinced that it was on neither of these streets that he attended the meetings which he remembers and is now convinced that 1412 Forest Avenue is the correct meeting place.

BRIDGMAN was unable to independently locate 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, but after it was pointed out to him, he recalled the apartment occupied by REMINGTON and the general construction of the house. With regard to the one meeting which he attended at this house, he stated he recalled parking on a street coming in at an angle to the house. It is to be noted that this street is as described by BRIDGMAN, in that it runs into Broadway at approximately a forty-five degree angle immediately opposite the 933 Broadway address. BRIDGMAN further stated that he recalled that HORACE BRYAN and MERVIN TODD were living in the left front downstairs room. This recollection has been verified by the landlady and owner of the house. BRIDGMAN stated he recalled only BRYAN, TODD and himself being present at this particular time, but stated he has a vivid recollection of a copy of the "Daily Worker" having been on the table. He also recalls that the landlady was sitting on the front porch at the time of the meeting with BRYAN and TODD and seemed to be listening in on the conversation. He does not recall WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as having been present at this time.

Due to previous information received from LUCILLE THORNBURGH with regard to a Communist Party meeting having been held at 933 North Broadway in a converted garage apartment, at which she recalled BRIDGMAN, KIT BUCKLES, "BUCK" BORAH, HENRY HART, JAMES PARSONS and possibly REMINGTON as being present, specific inquiry was made of BRIDGMAN in this regard. BRIDGMAN stated he had no recollection

NY 121-1958

of any such meeting and that observation of the garage in the rear of the house recalls nothing to his mind.

The house at 1905 Prospect Place was readily identified by BRIDGMAN as the residence in which he had resided with HOWARD FRAZIER, EDWARD GLAZEK, BURTON ZIEN and HENRY HART. He stated he remembered the turn-in to Prospect Place from the bus line, the curving approach of the roadway, the path across the rear of the lot, and stated that the house has not changed in its general appearance other than the foliage is more dense. BRIDGMAN stated that observation of this house does not change or add to the testimony previously given by him.

BRIDGMAN was able to independently identify 3006 Wimpole Street and advised he recalled the approach which he used at the time he visited this residence. He stated he could not specifically recall when he visited this residence, which was the home of DAVID and FRANCIS MARTIN, but that it was probably in the Spring due to the fact that he had driven to the house and the fact that it was in the Summer of 1937 when he had left his automobile in the North. BRIDGMAN stated he does not have too clear a picture of the house but he is confident this is the house which he visited.

The house at 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, was pointed out to BRIDGMAN and he advised he recalled going to this house one time to HART and REMINGTON'S room, but that he could not remember for what purpose. He stated that his recollection of the house was that it was larger, but that the location is correct and that the general layout of the house seems to be correct.

BRIDGMAN advised that during his stay in Knoxville he had conversation with Dr. CARRICK C. CLOUD, EDDIE GLAZEK, and ROBERT HOWES, all of Knoxville, but that his conversations with these people had not been of any great assistance in refreshing his memory and allowing him to recall further details beyond that to which he has already testified.

NY 21-1958

MURIEL SPEARE WILLIAMS was re-interviewed on August 7, 1950, in the presence of her husband, STILLMAN WILLIAMS, at 234 Highland Avenue, Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated she first became acquainted with REMINGTON after she was employed with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee. She advised her date of employment was June 1, 1936.

She advised her association with REMINGTON was as follows:

She probably first met REMINGTON in the Fall or Summer of 1936, at which time she became interested in a union of T. V. A. employees. She recalls meeting REMINGTON at a League of Industrial Democracy meeting which took place in the Old Market Hall at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the Fall of 1936. She also advised that she probably met REMINGTON at a Workers Alliance meeting at the Old Market Hall on one occasion sometime during the 1936-1937 period when REMINGTON was at Knoxville. Mrs. WILLIAMS stated she spent a Thanksgiving weekend in the Smoky Mountains in 1936. She recalled that REMINGTON was one of a group who went to the mountains on this Thanksgiving weekend.

Mrs. WILLIAMS said that in January or February of 1937 a Textile Workers strike took place at La Follette, Tennessee. She recalls REMINGTON participated in some phase of the strike activity but has no recollection of the specific phase in which REMINGTON was involved. Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that REMINGTON, according to her recollection, had a motorcycle about this time.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that she went to square dances at Knoxville at which REMINGTON was present and further recalled other trips with REMINGTON and others to the Smoky Mountains.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that in 1937 certain organizational activities took place with reference to Loyalist Spain and feels that REMINGTON was also active in this connection.

NY 21-1958

With respect to her own activities in the Communist Party, Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that late in the Spring of 1937 she was asked to join the Communist Party by BETTY MALCOMBRE and believes that KENNETH MALCOMBRE signed her Communist Party membership card. According to her recollection, she attended a Communist Party meeting as a visitor in the MALCOMBRE apartment. She has a recollection of KENNETH MALCOMBRE, PAT TODD, some people from Norris, Tennessee, and possibly HOWARD BRIDGMAN being present. Mrs. WILLIAMS said she is unable to recall whether REMINGTON was present or not. Mrs. WILLIAMS said that after she joined the Communist Party to the best of her recollection she attended only one Communist Party meeting at Knoxville, after which she left to attend the Summer School for Workers at Brevard, North Carolina. She recalled that REMINGTON was looking forward to the disposition of his motorcycle, which he later sold to HORACE BRYAN. According to Mrs. WILLIAMS, HORACE BRYAN also went to Brevard, N. C., as an instructor during the Summer of 1937.

Mrs. WILLIAMS recalls meeting REMINGTON on one occasion in August of 1937 at New York City. The purpose of this contact was, according to Mrs. WILLIAMS, of a purely social nature. She said that in the Fall of 1937 she married BUCK BORAH and on this occasion received a wedding present from REMINGTON. Mrs. WILLIAMS further recalls a social contact with REMINGTON in New Jersey on Christmas of 1937, and again in the Spring of 1939 REMINGTON came to Knoxville with ANN on route from Mexico. Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that she was unable to recall whether ANN was then married to REMINGTON or not. She had no recollection as to whether or not the trip to Mexico had been a wedding trip of the REMINGTONS, but stated that the girl who accompanied REMINGTON was definitely ANN REMINGTON.

Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that in 1946 when she was in Washington, D.C., she telephoned REMINGTON. This telephonic conversation, according to Mrs. WILLIAMS, was also of a social nature.

NY 121-1958

Mrs. WILLIAMS states that she has an impression that REMINGTON might have been a member of the Communist Party but has no specific recollection of his membership or attendance at any Communist Party meetings. She further stated that she was unable to recall the reasons for forming the impression that REMINGTON had been a member of the Communist Party at Knoxville, Tennessee, in that she has no recollection of REMINGTON ever asking her to join the Communist Party. She has no knowledge of REMINGTON ever collecting or paying Communist Party dues or reading Communist Party literature. Mrs. WILLIAMS pointed out that she did have contact with REMINGTON over a period of time and somewhere along the line had formed the impression that REMINGTON was a Communist but has no specific recollection in this regard at the present time. Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that for a period of time she acted as Dues Secretary for the Communist Party at Knoxville, Tennessee, but that she never retained any records. She further pointed out that REMINGTON had returned to Dartmouth prior to the time that she resumed this office with the Communist Party at Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that when she left the Communist Party, she retained no records of any kind of the Communist Party.

NY 121-1958

Mrs. HAROLD MANSFIELD, nee MABEL ABERCROMBIE, c/o Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Georgia, who has been mentioned by various individuals, including HOWARD BRIDGMAN and KENNETH McCONNELL, as a member of the Communist Party group in Knoxville, Tennessee, during 1937, furnished the following signed statement to agents of the Atlanta Office:

"Atlanta, Georgia
July 12, 1950

"I, Mrs. HAROLD MANSFIELD, nee MABEL ABERCROMBIE, make the following voluntary statement to SA JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice,

"I arrived in Knoxville, Tennessee, October 6, 1934, and worked as under-clerk-typist in the Forestry Division. From that day until approximately the Spring of 1936 I was interested in the AFGE, but most of my time was spent in hiking clubs and square dance groups. I lived for approximately two months with SALLIE LOU NEWCOMB THLAN in Maplewood Apartments, and moved from there to an apartment on Laurel Avenue with MARY LARUE and MARY SMITH. I lived there until the first of January, 1936. From January, 1936, I lived in a number of different residences in Knoxville, addresses not known now, until about May 1, 1936, when I moved to 920 Temple Street.

"In about October, 1936, I moved from 920 Temple Street, Knoxville, to a place down town where I roomed alone. I remained there until February, 1937, when I moved to Norris, Tennessee, where I roomed in a girls' dormitory maintained by TVA. Shortly after February, 1937, I moved to 103 Hilltop Lane and roomed with LILLIAN STEPHENS. Miss STEPHENS was also employed in the Forestry Division of TVA. A girl named ANNE JOHNSON also resided there for a few weeks. I resided there until about the Spring of 1938.

NY 121-1958

"In the Spring of 1938 I moved in with MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS in Fountain City, in an apartment house which was formerly an old hospital which had been turned into an apartment house. In about June, 1938, I moved to an address on Hill Street. We stayed approximately two months at this address and then moved to Riverside Apartments, 214 Riverside Drive. In the Spring of 1939 I moved to another apartment in Knoxville with MURIEL SPEARE. In June, 1939, MURIEL WILLIAMS moved to Chatanooga and I moved over on Laurel Avenue in an apartment with JUANITA O'REAR and IRENE HARTSFIELD. During the time I was in Knoxville, from 1935 up until the time I left Knoxville in 1939, I spent considerable time with Misses JUANITA O'REAR, IRENE HARTSFIELD and Mrs. MARGARET HUNTER FRAZIER. I resided with IRENE HARTSFIELD and JUANITA O'REAR, and MARY LOUISE SMITH until I left Knoxville in October, 1939.

"The first time I ever came in contact with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was when he came to a boarding house at 920 Temple Street, Knoxville, in the Fall of 1936. At this time WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and HENRY C. HART resided on the first floor of this boarding house and I resided on the second floor.

"During the time I resided at 920 Temple Street I roomed alone, and approximately two weeks after HART and REMINGTON moved into 920 Temple Street I moved to a room in the City of Knoxville. I do not recall what street it was located on. At that time these two young men were messengers at TVA, and I would, of course, have meals at the same time they were eating, during which time we had conversations about the labor movement, President Roosevelt, mostly to antagonize the landlady, a Mrs. OGLE, who claimed that ROOSEVELT was financially breaking the country by sponsoring TVA, and she felt that we should have a king again, that that would solve everything.

"In reference to Mr. REMINGTON, I knew WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON both socially and also in a business way. That is to say, I knew him as a messenger for TVA in Knoxville, and socially from going to square dances and hiking.

NY 121-1958

"In addition, I know that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was a member of the United Federal Workers and I was also a member. I did not go to any of these meetings with Mr. WILLIAM REMINGTON but did attend a number of these labor meetings myself and know that he was in attendance at the meetings. I know WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON from the Fall of 1936 until the Spring of 1937.

"WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, during the period that I was acquainted with him, was principally associated with and interested in the United Federal Workers and the Aid to Loyalist Spain Committee.

"WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON'S closest associate was HENRY C. HART. Whenever WILLIAM REMINGTON attended any meeting of the United Federal Workers or the Aid to Loyalist Spain Committee, HART would attend with him. During the time I was in Knoxville, Tennessee, I supported the Aid to Loyalist Spain Committee, which was also known by other names but was for assistance to the Loyalist Group in Spain; League for Industrial Democracy; League Against War and Fascism; Boycott Against Japanese Goods; Sale of Scrap Iron to Japan; and the American Civil Liberties Committee, and various lecture tours for the assistance of the Loyalists in Spain. I also supported a number of Union activities.

"Associated with me in these activities was WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON and the following individuals: MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS; HENRY C. HART; HOWARD FRAZIER; HUGH URBAN; HOWARD BRIDGMAN; BETTY TODD; MERWIN 'TODD' TODD; BERNARD BORAH; DAVID MARTIN; FRANCES MARTIN; THELMA MARTIN; KENNETH MALCOLM; CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON; KENNETH CAMERON; HORACE BRYANT; and on occasions, RUTH MARTIN attended these meetings.

"In summary I would like to state that my intentions during that period were to help my fellow man by the things we supported, along with the great swing to progressive ideas, by progressive ideas I mean that I worked for such things as thirty-day vacations, a five-day week, and mill worker paid vacations.

NY 21-1958

"I have never believed in the overthrow of the Government of the United States. I have never made application to membership of the Communist Party. I have never signed or received a membership card or ever knowingly paid dues to the Communist Party. I was not and have not been a member of the Communist Party. If supporting the various causes, contributing money to the organizations, and attending meetings I have mentioned before made me a member of the Communist Party, then I was a member at that time, 14 years ago.

"I do not know whether or not WILLIAM REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party at the time I knew him in Knoxville, Tennessee. He was active in the same groups. I was active in and supported the same causes.

"I wish to further state that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON has never asked me to join any type of organization, that I am unable to recall any dates of any of the meetings and places of meetings where the above organizations were held. I do not recall any specific meeting at which WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was in attendance but know that he did attend the meeting held by the various organizations I supported.

"I have never attended any meetings at 933 North Broadway; 920 Temple Street; 1013 Oak Avenue; the home of JAMES W. REEDE; The Chicken Shack; a room in the basement of the RFC Building, located at the South East corner of South Gay and Commerce Streets in Knoxville, Tennessee. I have, however, attended meetings at the home of DAVID MARTIN on Wimpole Street in Knoxville, Tennessee. The meetings were to assist the Aid to Loyalist Spain Group; discuss strategy at forthcoming union meetings; lay out plans for lectures, and to support political candidates. There were no Marxist or Communist doctrines discussed at these meetings and I do not recall at the present time the particular persons who attended meetings at the home of Mr. MARTIN. I do not recall ever having attended any meetings at 9481 Henderson Street, but have attended meetings at 2707 Sunset Road in Knoxville. At this time I do not recall which particular organization these meetings were about. The meetings would have referred, however, to one of the

NY 21-1958

"organizations, I have previously mentioned and to say the best of my knowledge would not have referred to meetings of the Communist Party. Meetings were held by Mrs. MURIEL SPEARE BORAH WILLIAMS at her apartment while I resided there, although I did not arrange for any of these meetings, nor do I recall attending any of them.

"I supported also a group of underprivileged children of hosiery workers called the Junior Union, the purpose of which was to teach union children parliamentary procedure and arrange to take them to a summer camp. The camp was in North Carolina and as far as I could determine provided recreation, food, camp craft, and union training for the children. This Junior Union was my own pet project and I got the idea from literature furnished by the Highlander Folks School at Monteagle, Tennessee.

"While I resided at Norris, Tennessee, at 103 Hilltop Lane, I headed a committee on rent control, part of the UFW. In order to get support of the lower income groups I attempted to work with FRANK WHITE, KENNETH TALLEY and JOHN BORDEN, members of the Co-Op Society. These men lived in lower priced houses, however the rent was considered high for the advantages. There were meetings in my house attended by these three men. From testimony later by these men I learned that KENNETH TALLEY and FRANK WHITE stated that at that time they joined the Communist Party. My interest in them, however, was this rent control project and I was not concerned with any other activities that they stated they had there.

"I was one of the first of the above-mentioned group to arrive in Knoxville, Tennessee, and was extremely active in promoting thirty-day vacations, five-day week, and mill workers' paid vacations, and other mentioned activities. From testimony given before the House Un-American Committee by various people whom I have associated with, I have learned that these people were Communist Party members and that some of the organizations I have mentioned before were considered subversive. Because I supported the thirty-day vacations, five-day week, and mill workers' paid vacations, etc., these people considered me all right but I never joined the Communist Party and I somehow never signed an application.

NY 21-1958

"I suspected that these people might be Communists and I feel sure they suspected that I might be one but somehow with all that I escaped joining. I was in the thick of them but I never joined them. The things I believed in they were supporting at that time. These individuals who later testified they were Communist Party members used an expression 'O.K.' which meant they usually all supported the same things. Because they believed I was one of them they always said I was 'O.K.' These people apparently considered me as a Communist Party member although, in fact, I never was a member. All of us worked on things such as thirty-day vacations, a five-day week and mill workers' paid vacations. Those were the things I believed in and the things they believed and I worked right along with them. All meetings that I attended were all open meetings and apparently I and the rest of them attended all the same meetings. At none of these meetings did anyone ever preach any Marxism or any doctrines of the Communist Party. I have at no time received any publications published by the Communist Party and I have never received or subscribed to any Communist Party publications, including the Daily Worker.

"I was acquainted with BETTY TODD casually as she worked at the TVA and was quite active in United Federal Workers. I attended many labor meetings as well as meetings of the other organizations I have mentioned, where she was in attendance. I do not know anybody who was a member of the Communist Party in Knoxville at that time. The only information concerning people claiming they were Communist Party members was obtained from subsequent testimony by these individuals before the House Un-American Committee. I have never been connected with the Workers Alliance or the Young Pioneers of America, and never have been interested or thought about any nursery school for children in the mills of Knoxville, Tennessee, while I was there.

"I have seen REMINGTON twice since the Knoxville days. In 1939 he came through Knoxville with his wife on their honeymoon. Several of his old friends came by at some house to greet him. In 1936 I ran into him at the Hanover Inn Coffee Shop. At that time he had just returned from overseas and was debating about whether to return to school or go to work.

NY 121-1958

"I have read and initialed this 5-page statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge and memory.

"/s/ MABLE ABERCROMBIE MANSFIELD

"Witnessed

JOHN P. SLAYDEN

Special Agent F.B.I., Atlanta, Ga.

JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER,

Special Agent, FBI, Atlanta, Ga."

At the time Mrs. MANSFIELD appeared at the Atlanta Office, she handed the following typewritten statement to reporting Agent:

"Q. Was William Remington a member of the Communist Party at the time that I knew him in Knoxville, Tennessee.

"A. I do not know whether he was or not. He was active in the same groups that I was active in and supported the same causes.

"Q. Are you a member of the CP?

"A. No

"Q. Were you ever a member of the CP?

"A. It depends on what you mean by being a member.

(1) I have never made application for membership in the CP.

(2) I have never signed nor received a membership card.

(3) I have never knowingly paid dues to the CP.

NY 121-1958

- "(4) I have attended meetings with groups subsequently termed 'Subversive' e.g., Aid to Loyalist Spain, League for Industrial Democracy, League Against War and Fascism, American Civil Liberties Union, and other. Also various labor groups, AFGE, changed to UFW, AFL Central Labor Union, Knoxville Industrial Union Council not subsequently termed subversive but frowned upon by conservative Knoxvilleans and labelled 'Red' by them at the time.
- (5) I have held membership in the above-named organizations and have contributed to them. To the best of my knowledge, I was not contributing to the Communist Party but whether all or a part of such contributions were so channeled, I cannot say.
- (6) I have in the course of these activities associated with individuals who later testified being members of the Communist Party. If by attending these meetings with these individuals made me a member of CP then I was a member at that time, 14 years ago."

Mrs. HENSFIELD produced a letter from her doctors, IRVING L. GREENBERG and REGINA GABLER, of Suite 816-817 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia, dated July 10, 1950, which read as follows:

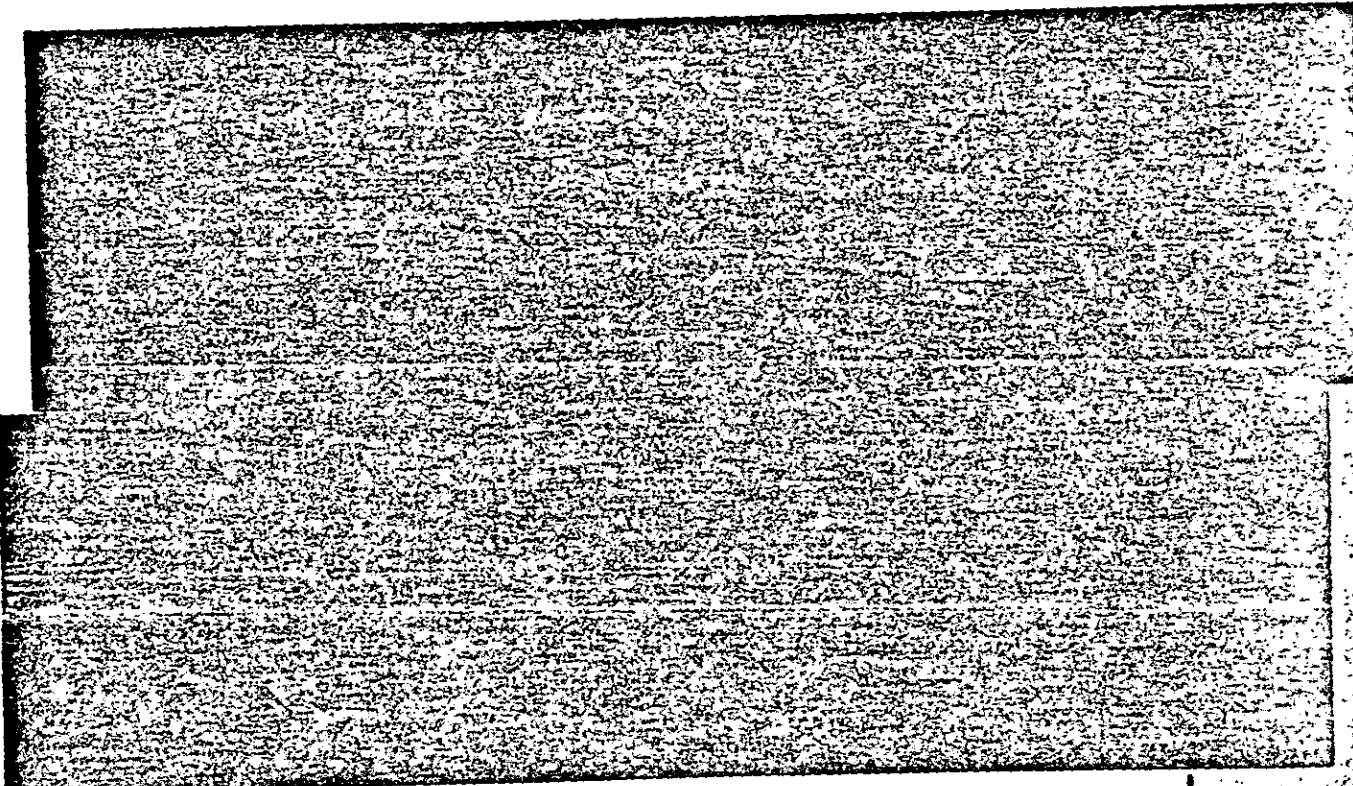
"To Whom It May Concern:

[REDACTED]

NY 121-1958

MERWIN S. TODD, 26 1/2 West 12th Street, New York City, stated he is a former employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee. He advised that to the best of his recollection, this employment lasted from early 1935 to early 1937. Mr. TODD related that while in Knoxville, he resided with the subject. TODD stated that during this period he had no question whatsoever concerning REMINGTON'S loyalty. Since he has not seen the subject for a number of years, he said he is in no position to comment relative to REMINGTON'S loyalty since the above period of time.

TODD was subsequently contacted on three separate occasions by Agents of the New York Office and on each occasion refused to give any information concerning his knowledge of REMINGTON.



NY 121-1958

HENRY HART, 3905 Euclid Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, graduate student in political science at the University of Wisconsin, when interviewed on May 26, 1948, said that he first met WILLIAM REMINGTON about September of 1936 when both men became messengers in the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee. He stated that from October of 1936 to June of 1937 he and REMINGTON roomed together and in the fall of 1937 REMINGTON returned to Dartmouth College to complete his education.

HART advised that he had seen REMINGTON only once since then during a brief meeting in 1939 and that he has not been in contact with him since that time.

He described REMINGTON as an energetic young man whose main activity, apart from his employment, during the period of their acquaintance, was attempting to aid in the reorganization of the promotion system for the Tennessee Valley Authority messenger service. Most of the messengers were college men who had been promised rapid advancement but inasmuch as the system employed to bring about this advancement was not functioning properly, a successful reorganization was accomplished through the work of the employees, including REMINGTON and certain of the administrators.

According to HART, REMINGTON was also said to have been to some extent active in helping to organize a union for some hosiery workers but that the details of this activity were unknown to him.

HART advised that he joined the Communist Party while an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the summer of 1937, at which time REMINGTON was no longer his roommate. He advised that he had no doubts concerning the loyalty of REMINGTON to the United States and that he never received any information even after joining the Communist Party

which would indicate in any way that REMINGTON was interested in or connected with any un-American activities or groups. He did not think that the hosiery workers group, mentioned above, was under the influence of the Communist Party nor did he have any knowledge concerning the Workers Committee in Knoxville.

It is to be noted that HART is no longer a member of the Communist Party and that he has testified publicly in Washington, D. C., before Government committees concerning his knowledge of the Communist movement.

HENRY HART was again interviewed on April 28, 1950, at which time he stated that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, with whom he roomed as a fellow employee of TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee, from October of 1936 to June of 1937, left TVA, to the best of HART'S recollection, when they broke up as roommates, and REMINGTON spent that summer either at New Jersey on vacation or possibly in Tennessee in connection with union organizing work among hosiery workers in the neighborhood of Knoxville in which REMINGTON was interested. In the fall of 1937 REMINGTON returned to Dartmouth College to complete his education.

HART said that he, himself, joined the Communist Party in the summer of 1937, probably around August of that year, and quit the Party in January of 1938. He remembers seeing REMINGTON on only one occasion during the summer of 1937 after their parting as roommates. This took place when REMINGTON visited HART at HART'S rooming house for one day only. HART said that he was not sure whether this visit took place shortly before he, HART, joined the Communist Party or shortly afterward, but, in any event, he did not see REMINGTON again until 1939.

HART states specifically that REMINGTON has never made any statement to him indicating membership in the Communist Party, that he, HART, did not receive any information during his period of membership in the Party which would indicate that

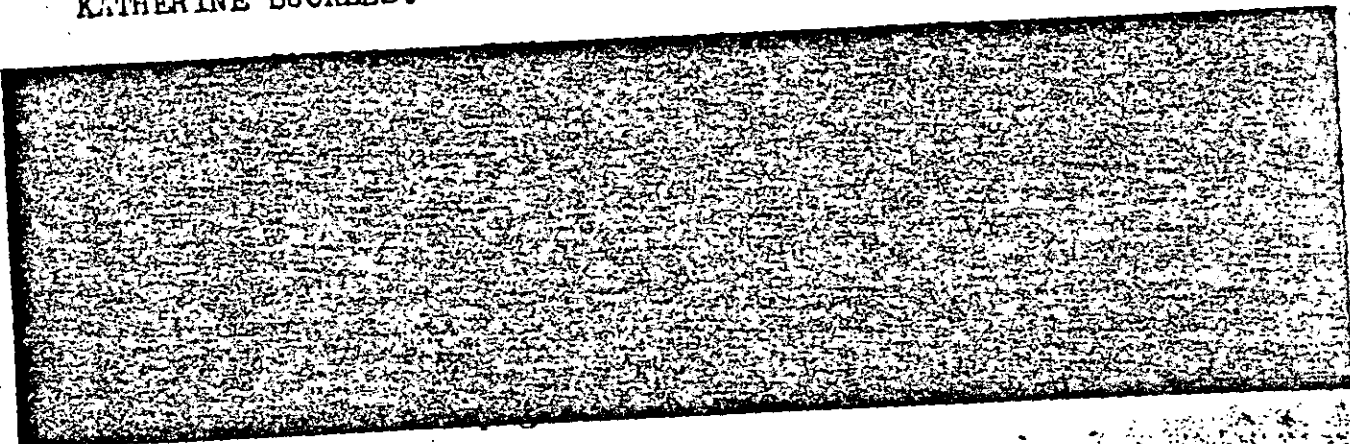
NY 121-1958

REMINGTON was a member, that he did not inform REMINGTON of his own, HART'S, membership during the above-mentioned period of 1937 and 1938, and that he does not have and has never had any knowledge that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON is or was a member of the Communist Party.

The following is a documentation of HENRY COWLES

HART:

HENRY COWLES HART is a former TVA employee who admitted in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1940 that he had been a member of the TVA branch of the Communist Party at Knoxville from the summer of 1937, having been solicited to join by TED WELLMAN and KATHERINE BUCKLES.



NY121-1958

HORACE BRYAN, 110 Lee Place, South Plainfield, New Jersey, was interviewed on April 19, 1950, at which time he stated he served as a Communist Party Organizer in Arkansas in the early 1930's and was active in trade union work as a Communist from about 1931 to 1936. BRYAN stated he, WILLIAM REMINGTON, and some other individuals were instrumental in trying to organize the employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He stated REMINGTON was employed at that time by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He further remarked that he and REMINGTON rented rooms at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, for about one month in the spring of 1936. (BRYAN, as will be shown in a reinterview, is undoubtedly mistaken about the year 1936 as the year in which he resided with REMINGTON. The correct year should be 1937). Subsequently, BRYAN remarked, he and REMINGTON resided in an East Knoxville, Tennessee, home. He stated he then purchased a motorcycle from REMINGTON and left the East Knoxville area.

BRYAN said TED WELLMAN, whom he knew to be a Communist Party organizer from New York and who was active in trade union work, was in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1936. BRYAN stated that although he was closely associated with both WELLMAN and REMINGTON in 1936 he did not know if WELLMAN and REMINGTON were acquainted with each other.

BRYAN continued that he and WILLIAM REMINGTON had many discussions on Communism, Socialism, and trade unionism, but that at no time did he reveal his Communist Party affiliation to WILLIAM REMINGTON. BRYAN stated he realized at that time he was drifting away from the Communist Party and, therefore, did not discuss his Communist Party affiliation with REMINGTON. BRYAN stated that he could not provide any specific information concerning the opinions expressed by REMINGTON during the aforementioned discussions because these discussions dealt only in generalities.

NY 121-1958

BRYAN concluded by stating that he has not been in contact with REMINGTON since they lived together for two months in 1936. He advised that he believes REMINGTON is a loyal American.

BRYAN stated that in the spring of 1936 MILES HORTON, Head of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, recommended him as Education Director to a person, whom he knew only as "PAT" TODD, for the proposed Federal Employees Association. He remarked that this Association was formed through the efforts of a corps of persons consisting of WILLIAM REMINGTON, "PAT" TODD, and an individual known to him only as "BUCK" BORAH. BRYAN stated that TODD also resided with him and REMINGTON at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee. He also remarked that TODD lived with him and REMINGTON and an unknown fourth person when he resided in East Knoxville, Tennessee.

BRYAN said that he discontinued his activities in regard to the Tennessee Valley Authority employees because of a Textile Recruiting Drive. BRYAN added that REMINGTON, TODD, BORAH and he suddenly found themselves in the midst of the Textile Union struggle as a result of which the Federal Employees Association project collapsed. He stated that the four of them at one time or another distributed Textile Union literature at the various plants near Knoxville, Tennessee. BRYAN related that on one occasion REMINGTON and TODD were beaten up while distributing handbills at the Southern Shirt Company in Knoxville, Tennessee. REMINGTON, according to BRYAN, had requested a distribution at some plant where physical violence might result.

BRYAN stated that he did not recall whether he applied for a Post Office box while residing in Knoxville, Tennessee. BRYAN stated that the only mail received by him in Knoxville, Tennessee, was personal mail from his family in Arkansas. The significance of this post office box to this investigation will be shown later in this report.

NY121-1958

BRYAN stated further that he knew PAUL CROUCH as an active strike leader in the North Carolina textile areas, through his readings of trade union literature, and that he knew CROUCH personally as a Communist Party leader in North Carolina. BRYAN advised that he considered it significant that he never saw CROUCH in Knoxville, Tennessee. BRYAN stated further that CROUCH was always regarded as an active Communist Party member who operated only in the North Carolina textile areas.

HORACE BRYAN, now Assistant Director of Public Information and Refectories, Union County Commission, Elizabeth, New Jersey, who resides at 610 Wenz Place, Roselle, New Jersey, on July 25, 1950, advised he first came to Knoxville in March, 1936 or 1937. He stated in this connection he personally thought that the year was 1936, but that he was married in the fall of the same year he was in Knoxville and his wife has told him this was 1937.

He advised when he first came to Knoxville he resided at 933 Broadway with BILL REMINGTON and P.T TODD but after living at this address for approximately two months he, REMINGTON, and TODD and another individual whose name he does not recall moved into a house in East Knoxville which was across the river from the main part of Knoxville. He advised that the address of this place was probably 912 Sevier Avenue. He further stated he lived at this latter address for a very short time and then he left Knoxville.

BRYAN advised he came to Knoxville in connection with the workers education project and that his job was to act in an advisory capacity at the union local of the TVA employees and help get this local organized. He stated, however, that a big drive was put on at this time to organize the textile workers and that this textile workers drive forced the abandonment of the project to organize the TVA local and also the abandonment of the education workers project.

NY 121-1958

He advised that although he was a member of the Communist Party while in Knoxville, Tennessee, and had been a member of the Party in Arkansas prior to coming to Knoxville he did not reveal his membership in the Party to anyone and did not participate in any Communist Party activity in any way while in Knoxville. He stated he definitely did not attend any Communist Party meetings in Knoxville. He advised he attended several social affairs at trade union meetings while in Knoxville and that he was sure that if any of these had been Communist Party meetings in disguise he would have found out about it.

BRYAN stated REMINGTON, TODD and HOWARD BRIDGMAN attended some of the above-mentioned meetings and social affairs but that he did not remember which ones or where they were held. In addition, BRYAN advised he did not observe any Communist Party activity of any sort while in Knoxville and it was his opinion that the Communist Party was not functioning in Knoxville at the time he was there. He advised that prior to going to Knoxville he had received nationwide publicity in connection with his trade union and Party activity in connection with strikes in Arkansas, and that this publicity had given him the reputation of being a Communist and that was the only way that REMINGTON or anyone else in Knoxville could have known of his Communist affiliation.

BRYAN advised while he resided with REMINGTON and TODD at both the Broadway and the East Knoxville addresses they always kept a considerable amount of union leaflets in the room they occupied. In addition, he stated, he may have had some copies of the "Daily Worker" and some other Communist or left-wing publications which he left in these rooms. He stated that those publications were published by the Communist Party or organizations which followed the Communist Party line. He advised REMINGTON may have seen some of the above publications and concluded that he, BRYAN, was a member of the Communist Party.

NY 121-1958

He advised that on several occasions he and REMINGTON had had discussions concerning various political problems and in none of these discussions did REMINGTON reveal any sympathy for the Communist Party. He stated he had made no attempt to recruit REMINGTON or anyone else into the Communist Party as it was his idea that it would do no good to recruit an individual; that his main effort was to recruit groups of individuals at one time and to set up a working organization from the start.

According to BRYAN, REMINGTON was interested mainly in trade union work in Knoxville, in distributing leaflets, and attempting to organize the employees of various textile plants in Knoxville. BRYAN advised that on the occasion REMINGTON distributed some leaflets in front of a textile plant and was severely beaten by the employees of the plant. He advised this plant was not in Knoxville and he did not know where it was located.

He advised he knew HOWARD BRIDGMAN as either the chairman of the workers education project or as chairman of one of the local committees. He stated that on one or two occasions he went to meetings at which BRIDGMAN was the chairman but that he was certain these meetings were not Communist Party meetings.

BRYAN also advised he was a member of a literary group which met in the town of Norris, Tennessee, and which consisted of MABEL ABERCROMBIE, two school teachers, and himself. He stated that he did not recall the names of the two teachers. He also advised this group was in no way connected with the Communist Party and that REMINGTON did not attend any meetings of this group.

He advised he recalled BURTON J. ZIEN as being on the textile workers organization committee, but that this was the extent of his recollection of ZIEN.

BRYAN stated that just prior to his going to Knoxville, MILES HORTON, head of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, recommended him as Education Director to PAT TODD for the proposed Federal Employees Association.

NY 121-1958

He stated it was while he was at Monticello that he met PATT TODD, BUCK BORAH and HOWARD BRIDGMAN, and that these people were also working on the Federal Employees Association project. BRYAN stated that in regard to the post office box in Knoxville he was supposed to have rented he was shown the application for rental of this box by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that his signature appears on this application. He stated, however, that he cannot remember renting this box or ever having been inside the post office in Knoxville, Tennessee.

He also advised he met TED WELLMAN, who was Communist Party Organizer for Tennessee, once while he was in Knoxville but the only thing he recalls concerning this meeting was that he paid his Communist Party dues to WELLMAN. BRYAN also advised when he left Knoxville he visited PAUL CROUCH, a Communist Party and trade union leader in Greensboro, North Carolina, and also visited PAUL CHRISTOPHER, who was a strike leader in North Carolina.

BRYAN stated he had to go to some city near the coast of North Carolina to meet CHRISTOPHER but that he does not recall the name of the city. He also stated he did not discuss the Knoxville situation with either CROUCH or CHRISTOPHER.

It is to be noted that HORACE BRYAN was reinterviewed on July 25, 1950, at the request of Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN.

It is noted that at the outset of this reinterview with BRYAN he advised the interviewing agents that he would not be as cooperative as he had been in the past inasmuch as it was his opinion that the Bureau and the Department of Justice were taking advantage of him by having him interviewed and also by taking him before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BRYAN was questioned concerning various individuals in the Knoxville area. The only individuals he could recall were ELIZABETH WINSTON TODD, whom he recalled meeting but was unable to recall anything concerning her activities, KIT

NY 121-1958

~~BUCKLES~~ ~~SHRYVER~~, whom he recalled REMINGTON had mentioned but that he was unable to recall anything that REMINGTON had said, and FRANZ DANIELS, Director of the Southern District of Textile Workers, who was highly anti-Communist, according to BRYAN.

It is to be noted that HORACE BRYAN during the course of the above interviews stated he was unable to recall an individual named WILLIAM CHESTER ~~MERLOWE~~ either as an individual whom he knew or who may have resided with him at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The following is a documentation of HORACE BRYAN:

HORACE BRYAN came to Knoxville in the Spring of 1937 from the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, a training school for professional labor organizers, and engaged in worker educational activities and CIO organizing under the sponsorship of American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge 136.

REMINGTON recently testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he resided for a period of weeks in 1937 with BRYAN, BILL ~~MERLOWE~~ and MERWIN TODD at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville. During March, 1937, BRYAN made application of Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, which box later became the mailing address of PAUL CROUCH and FRANCIS JAMES ~~MARTIN~~, known Communist Party officials in the Knoxville area. CROUCH stated on May 25, 1950, that during the period 1935-1938 HORACE BRYAN was an important Communist Party leader in the South, especially in Tennessee and was considered at one time for the job of District Organizer of the Communist Party for the State of North Carolina.

J. S. REMINE, former Deputy Sheriff of Knox County, Tennessee, who made investigations of alleged "radical" CIO labor activities in the Knoxville area in 1937, has advised that BRYAN was closely associated with REMINGTON, shared a room with him at 933 North Broadway, attended various meetings with REMINGTON, and was closely associated with him in labor organizing activities. REMINE advised that, according to correspondence which he had with the Attorney General of Arkansas, BRYAN had been arrested in Arkansas on charges of anarchy, vagrancy, inciting a riot, and other charges.

NY 121-1958

Miss RUBY COX, 727 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, stated that she remembered REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN as occupants of her house and produced a rent-receipt ledger book reflecting that she had rented a room on March 2, 1937, to MERWIN TODD of Greenwich, Connecticut, who had paid her \$12.00 down. Miss COX'S book contains a notation to the effect that the rent for this room was to be \$25.00 per month for two men but would be increased to \$26.00 per month when she put an extra cot in the room for a third man. Miss COX supplemented her record by advising that the room was first rented to MERWIN TODD and BILL REMINGTON and, subsequently, a young man from Arkansas, whose last name was BRYAN, moved into the room with REMINGTON and TODD.

Miss COX's records further reflect that rent of \$14.00 was next paid by TODD on March 15, 1937 and again on April 1, 1937 TODD paid her rent of \$13.00 plus \$2.28 light bill. Continuing, Miss COX quoted from her records showing that on April 10, 1937, rent for the same room in the amount of \$6.00 was paid to her by REMINGTON. On April 22, 1937, REMINGTON paid her rent in the amount of \$6.50 and on May 6, 1937, he again paid her rent in the amount of \$6.00. Miss COX'S records contain a notation dated May 13, 1937, "REMINGTON out".

Miss COX recalled that REMINGTON and TODD came to her house together and engaged the apartment in person. She remembers that REMINGTON had a motorcycle. A short time after renting the room to REMINGTON and TODD, a third boy from Arkansas, whose last name she recalls as BRYAN, moved into the same room with REMINGTON and TODD at their request. She could locate no rent receipts in the name of BRYAN but remembered that he had a typewriter in the room and did a lot of typing.

Miss COX recalled that REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN had numerous visitors to their room at all hours of the night and that numerous meetings of an undetermined nature were held there. She could overhear conversations which she described

NY 121-1958

as "Communist talk" and gathered the impression that they were engaged in labor organizing. She further heard them mention the Appalachian Mills at Knoxville in a derogatory manner, which led her to report the presence and activities of these individuals to Mr. ROY N. LOTSPEICH, who was then President of the Appalachian Textile Mills. Subsequently, Deputy Sheriff REMINE and Detective O'CONNER instituted an investigation concerning the activities of REMINGTON, TODD and their associates. Miss COX stated that she became apprehensive concerning the activities of REMINGTON and TODD and she therefore notified them to vacate her room, which they did on May 13, 1937. It is her impression they moved somewhere on Highland Avenue in Knoxville, number unknown.

Miss COX further related that in cleaning out the room occupied by REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN, she found leaflets and pamphlets, the exact nature of which she cannot recall, but which impressed her at the time as being Communist literature. She stated she exhibited some of this material to Investigators REMINE and O'CONNER and it was subsequently thrown into the trash can.

Miss COX said that while REMINGTON and TODD resided at her house they were also engaged in a campaign to organize employees of the Brookside Textile Mills at Knoxville into a CIO union.

The following signed statement was obtained from DAVID LIVINGSTONE MARTIN:

"Roosevelt, New Jersey
"May 2, 1950

"I, David Livingstone Martin, give the following signed statement to William E. Greenip, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, regarding William Remington.

NY 121-1958

"I reside at 60 Cooperative Extension, Roosevelt, New Jersey, and am employed as a free-lance artist through Lester Rossin Associates, 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. For professional reasons, I use the name David Stone Martin.

"From 1936 to 1941 I was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the Graphic Art Department as a messenger in the Inter-office Communications Department. I first met William Remington shortly after I was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1936 and I was acquainted with him for about three years thereafter

"I never at any time roomed with William Remington; and as a matter of fact, when I arrived in Knoxville, Tennessee to take up my new position with the TVA, I brought my new bride with me. Mrs. Martin and I took up residence at Gravelly Knob on the outskirts of Knoxville, Tennessee. I do not know where REMINGTON resided at that time and was always of the opinion that he resided with his parents in Knoxville, Tennessee,

"I became acquainted with Remington through our membership in the Federal Workers Union-CIO, of which I believe Remington was an officer. Remington always impressed me as being completely devoted to his work in the Union, and I always regarded him as an intelligent, vehement, and impressionable young man.

"Remington among others did endorse many Left Wing moves of the day; and although I can supply no specific information relative to the exact description of these Left Wing moves, I do recall that Remington at one time asked me to contribute funds for the Loyalist Army during the Civil War in Spain in 1937. As best I can recall, Remington gave his wholehearted support to many drives on behalf of the Loyalists.

NY 121-1958

"My contacts at the TVA with William Remington were strictly routine business. He may have visited my home on a few occasions, but I do not recall any details of such visits. Although I was acquainted with Remington, I feel that he had many other closer associates.

"Among Remington's associates, I recall one Buck Borah whose brother recently advised me that Borah was killed in World War II. Remington's friendship with Borah probably stemmed from the fact that they both had a great interest in trade unionism. Borah was a person well versed in organizing unions.

"Harry F. Alber, a former TVA employee now serving with the American Military Government as a civilian in Japan, was another of Remington's associates.

"Remington associated also with my brother Francis James Martin, Jr., who was a Communist Party member, active in the Knoxville area in the middle 1930's. I feel that my brother Francis Martin was better acquainted with Remington than I. At that time Francis was devoted to the Communist Party effort, and it is probable that he discussed Communism with Remington during their association.

"I have had no contact with William Remington since I departed from the TVA; and from my association with William Remington, I believe that he was a loyal citizen of the United States in every respect.

"I have read the above statement consisting of three pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ David Livingstone Martin,
David Stone Martin
" David Livingstone Martin

"Witness: William E. Greenip, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Newark, New Jersey, May 2, 1950".



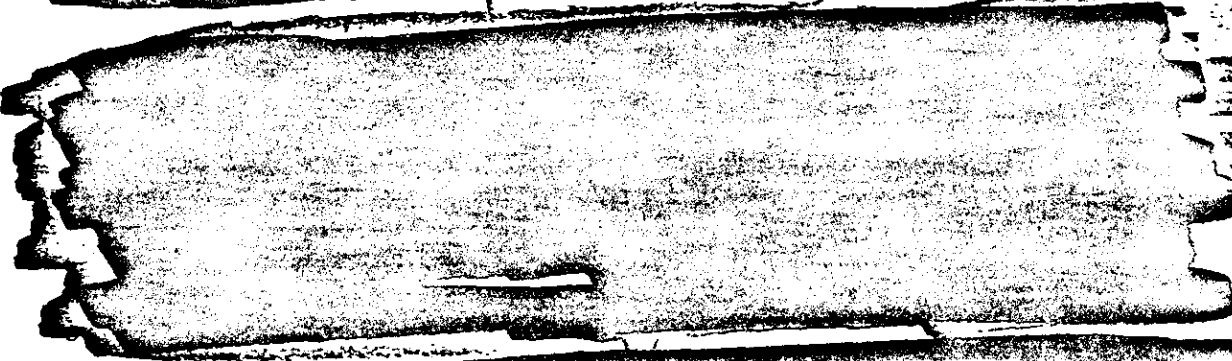


At the outset of the interview with David Martin he advised the interviewing agents that he had had considerable experience in answering questions concerning security matters.

MARTIN stated that a recent conversation with his brother, FRANCIS MARTIN, led him to believe that the latter had been disillusioned by the Communist Party while in Chicago, Illinois. He felt that FRANCIS MARTIN had broken away from the Communist Party because of something that happened in Chicago. DAVID MARTIN advised that his brother would probably receive Bureau agents but he did not express an opinion as to how much could be learned by such an interview.

The following is a documentation of DAVID MARTIN:

[REDACTED]

NY 121-1958



FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, 1401 York Avenue, New York City, advised that he resided in Knoxville from sometime in 1937 to sometime in 1941. He stated that he previously lived in Chicago, Illinois, and that in 1941 he returned to Chicago. He related that while living in Knoxville he held a job in the Kane Advertising Agency for a short time and

NY 121-1958

did some free-lance advertising and art work, but had not been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. MARTIN advised that he never knew the subject and knows nothing concerning him other than what appeared in the newspapers. Mr. MARTIN stated that he was acquainted with PAUL CROUCH for a few months in 1939 or 1940 and knew him as State Secretary of the Communist Party. MARTIN stated that because of CROUCH'S travels, which included a trip to Russia, "he impressed me as a very interesting individual".

Mr. MARTIN related that he knew CROUCH used a post-office box in Knoxville, the number of which was unknown to him. MARTIN stated that he thought CROUCH used this box for both personal and business mail. He then stated he did not know if CROUCH used this box for all his mail and advised that he did not know if this box was listed in CROUCH'S name. Mr. MARTIN stated that he, himself, used this box at CROUCH'S invitation, but was unable to recall specifically why he used it, inasmuch as he received his personal mail at home. He said he could not recall whether the box was ever listed in his name, but did recall receiving a publication in the box for a few months sometime in 1939 or 1940. He stated the name of the publication he received was "The Farmer" to the best of his recollection.

Mr. MARTIN advised that he heard at the time that he used the box that anyone that used it might be "assaulted or intimidated" but was unable to recall who made the statement or the reason for it. He volunteered that he had been a member of the Workers Alliance, but stated he would never admit or deny that he was a Communist Party member as "one's political party affiliation is one's own personal business". MARTIN further advised that an individual could be both a Communist Party member and loyal to the United States; that is, his forebears believed in fighting for freedom and that, consequently, he was interested in any group that so fought and that the Communist Party was such an organization.

NY 121-1958

Mr. MARTIN stated that the mere fact that "an organization is on the Attorney General's list does not make it disloyal or criminal".

The following is a documentation of FRANCIS MARTIN:

FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN, a brother of DAVID STONE MARTIN, publicly admitted to a Knoxville newspaper reporter in 1939 that he was a member of the Communist Party. He has also been identified by BURTON J. ZIEN and other competent witnesses as a member of the Communist Party at Knoxville in the late 1930's. ZIEN recalls attending a meeting at the home of DAVID MARTIN, an ex-TVA artist, at 3006 Wimpole Street Knoxville, which meeting was presided over by FRANCIS J. MARTIN. FRANCIS is further identified in Knoxville files as secretary of the Workers Alliance at Knoxville in the late 1930's; as an associate of PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH, former State Secretary of the Communist Party of Tennessee, and co-editor with him of a pro-Communist leaflet entitled, "The Volunteer"; as the registered user of Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, which box is known to have been used for Communist Party mail by CROUCH, TED WELLMAN, MERWIN TODD and other known Communists; and as the Section Organizer of the Communist Party at Knoxville in approximately 1938-1940. DAVID MARTIN testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1940 that he knew his brother, FRANCIS, was a member of the Communist Party.

NY 121-1958

BURTON J. ZIEN
Also known as Jack Burt
2011 Price Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee

BURTON J. ZIEN furnished the following signed statement to agents of the FBI at Knoxville:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
June 2, 1950

"I, BURTON JACK ZIEN, make the following free and voluntary statement to CHARLTON C. McSWAIN and JOHN A. PARKER, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I have been advised that I do not have to make this statement and I have the right to consult an attorney prior to furnishing this statement, and that any admissions against my interests made by me herein can be used against me in a Court of Law or other legal proceeding; notwithstanding, I have voluntarily appeared and freely furnished this statement. No threats, force, duress, promises, or inducements have been made to me to persuade me to give the following statement and I understand that this statement is being given in connection with a matter which is the subject of an official investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am thirty-seven years of age, having been born November 2, 1912, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, am married and presently reside 2011 Price Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. Prior to May 24, 1950, when I submitted my resignation, which is now pending, I was employed as a Field Examiner by the National Labor Relations Board with offices at 201 Cherokee Building, Knoxville, Tennessee, and was in charge of that office.

"I formerly was employed by the TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the TVA Legal Division as a Messenger and Clerk from approximately November 1, 1935 until March 12, 1937, when I resigned. I was unemployed

NY 121-1958

"for four or five months subsequent to about March 12, 1937 and during this time I made a trip to Washington, D.C., in an effort to secure a job, and I also visited the home of my parents in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, there-after returning to Knoxville, Tennessee. During August, 1937, I obtained employment as an organizer for the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and engaged in organizational work for this union in the TVA area, among TVA employees only, until sometime in the spring or summer of 1938, when I took a job in the field of 'Workers Education'.

"During the latter part of 1936 and the early part of 1937, I was sharing a room with MERWIN TODD, also known as PAT TODD, in the basement apartment of Mr. and Mrs. EARL E. MASON in the building at the corner of Church Avenue and Henley Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, which building now houses the Arthur Murray Dance Studios. At the time TODD and I resided at this address the street number was 618 Henley Street. Henley Street was formerly known as Broadway. The main entrance of this building is numbered 625 West Church Avenue.

"TODD was also a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, although I had not known him there. At the time of our living together, he was also employed in the Coordination Division at the TVA.

"During the month of February, 1937, I volunteered to go to Memphis with other TVA employees as a member of a flood relief crew and assisted the Red Cross in the Memphis flood disaster. Upon returning to Knoxville, on or about March 1, 1937, I found that TODD had moved out of the room in MASON's apartment without any advance notice to me.

"Thereafter, I occupied a room on a temporary basis with HOWARD T. FRAZIER in the home of FRAZIER's aunt, Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER, 1825 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, and later shared a room for a few weeks with HENRY C. HART at a large colonial type house located on Oak Avenue in Knoxville, Tennessee, the number of which I believe to be 1013 Oak Avenue.

NY 121-1958

"During the summer of 1937, from approximately June through August, I lived in a house owned by Professor HENRY JENNISON, 1905 Prospect Place, Knoxville, Tennessee, which was sub-let for the summer by HOWARD T. FRAZIER, HENRY C. HART, HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, EDWARD M. GLAZEK, and myself.

"Sometime during the latter part of July or first part of August, 1937, at the JENNISON house, MERWIN TODD came to see me. He was accompanied by BERNARD 'BUCK' BORAH. They asked me to step into the backyard and at that time TODD asked me to join the Communist Party and, after some discussion with him and with BORAH in which they pointed out possibly advantages of membership to me, I agreed to join the Communist Party. I filled out the necessary membership form at that time and gave it to TODD. As I recall, I used the name 'JACK BURT' in joining the Communist Party.

"I do not recall when it first became known to me that MERWIN TODD was a member of the Communist Party but it was sometime subsequent to the dissolution of our relationship as roommates and was probably in about June of 1937. I do recall that I had been aware of TODD's position as an organizer for the Communist Party for several weeks prior to the time I actually joined the Party. I was told by TODD that he had become a Communist Party organizer and he had endeavored to recruit me into the Communist Party on two or three occasions before I finally agreed to join as aforesaid.

"I was aware that TODD's predecessor as Communist Party organizer in the Knoxville area was a man known as KENNETH MALCOLM. I have since been told that this individual's correct name is KENNETH McCONNELL. When I first knew him he was married to ELIZABETH H. WINSTON, a stenographer employed by the TVA. They were subsequently divorced and she married MERWIN TODD. I knew that ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOLM TODD was also a member of the Communist Party.

NY 121-1958

"As to WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, I believe that I first met him in his capacity as a messenger employed by the TVA at Knoxville, of which we were both members, sometime during the autumn of 1936. I remember him as a tall boy, about nineteen years of age with rather straight, stiff hair, having an auburn cast to it, clear cut facial features, a fast talker, and a person who walked at a rapid pace. I also remember that REMINGTON rode a motorcycle, although I do not know the make of this motorcycle. During the time that I shared a room with MERWIN TODD at 618 Henley Street, TODD also owned a motorcycle. Frequently during that period TODD and REMINGTON were seen by me in each other's company riding their motorcycles together. I cannot recall ever having accompanied them when they were together on their motorcycles, nor can I precisely remember that REMINGTON ever came into our room on Henley Street for a visit, but I can recall REMINGTON stopping by the house for TODD while on his motorcycle.

"Sometime in the spring or summer of 1937, I acquired information, in a manner in which I do not now recall, to the effect that MERWIN TODD and BILL REMINGTON were sharing a room together in Knoxville. I do not remember ever having visited with TODD or REMINGTON at this room, nor did I know the location of the house where they were living. It is my impression, however, that this house was located somewhere in the vicinity of the Appalachian Textile Mill in the western section of the City of Knoxville.

"I know of my own knowledge that both REMINGTON and TODD were interested in an active in behalf of CIO organizational campaigns among the employees of the Brookside Mill, textile manufacturing plant, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1937. I recall specifically that TODD and REMINGTON helped organize the workers of this mill and that BERNARD BORAH spearheaded this organizational campaign. Both REMINGTON and TODD were also members of the AFGE and I saw them frequently in each other's company.

NY 121-1958

"Although I am vague as to specific dates and happenings, due to the length of time which has elapsed since 1937, I have a strong general recollection that REMINGTON was closely associated with and moved in the same circle as HENRY C. HART, MURIEL SPEARE, MABLE ABERCROMBIE, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, and BERNARD BORAH. All of these individuals were known to me as members of the Communist Party at Knoxville as of late 1937, and all were employees or ex-employees of the TVA at that time. All were also members of the TVA Union of White Collar Workers, either the AFGE or the UFWA which succeeded it after August 4, 1937, at Knoxville in the 1936-1937 era.

"It is also my vague recollection that REMINGTON was known to and associated with ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOLM TODD and probably her first husband, KENNETH MALCOLM (or McCONNELL), but I cannot now recall specific incidents of such association and acquaintance-ship. After TODD left Knoxville, the Knox County Communist Party organizer who succeeded him was FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN who formerly had been employed by the City Health Bureau at Knoxville, under WPA, and who, in the latter part of 1938, was active in the Workers Alliance. I further recall that REMINGTON was known to and associated to some extent with DAVID STONE MARTIN, the brother of FRANCIS. DAVID was an artist employed by the TVA whom I knew to be a member of the Communist Party.

"FRANCIS and DAVID MARTIN occupied the same house on Wimpole Street in the Park City Section of Knoxville, and I have attended meetings of the Communist Party presided over by FRANCIS at their home. As previously stated, my recollection that REMINGTON moved in the same circle, as to social life and extra-curricular activities, as did the aforementioned individuals, is strong and clear, albeit, the passage of time prevents me from recalling specific facts and happenings to substantiate my general recollection.

"After I joined the Communist Party I don't believe I attended any Communist Party meetings for several months, due to the fact that I obtained a position as organizer for the UFWA at or about the same time

NY 121-1958

"I joined the Communist Party and, therefore, felt it would be unwise for me to openly identify myself with the Communist Party at that time, and also because TODD and BORAH suggested that I not disclose my membership. I, therefore, do not recall seeing REMINGTON at any Communist Party meetings at Knoxville and have no first-hand knowledge that he was a member of the Communist Party.

"On one occasion, in the latter part of 1936 or early 1937, I encountered BILL REMINGTON on the street in Knoxville and in the course of conversation the name of Miss KATHERINE BUCKLES was mentioned by REMINGTON. She was known to me as an employee of the TVA in 1936 and her nickname was 'Kit'. In referring to Miss BUCKLES, REMINGTON made a remark about her which I specifically remember: He said she was 'a very continent woman'. I was not sure as to his meaning and for that reason the remark made a lasting impression on me. I have a present clear knowledge that KATHERINE BUCKLES was a member of the Communist Party while employed by the TVA at Knoxville in about 1936, but I do not believe that I learned of her Communist Party membership until sometime after she left Knoxville. I cannot now recall when or how I learned that she was a Communist Party member.

"On another occasion, which was sometime shortly after I resigned from the TVA, which was about March 12, 1937, I ran into WILLIAM REMINGTON on the street near the Union Bus Terminal in Knoxville. In conversation I told him that I was then unemployed and he asked me to enlist in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and go to Spain to fight on the side of the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War which was then in progress. I rejected REMINGTON's request but his statement made a deep impression on me and somewhat surprised me at the time.

"I have been shown a photostat of a document entitled 'Minutes Current Events Class, June 18, 1937, Topic, Spain', which reflects that about a dozen persons attended a meeting of a current events class, at which time the discussion leader was HOWARD BRIDGMAN, and at

NY 121-1958

"which the subject of organizing a town committee for the Aid of Spanish Democracy was discussed. I note from above minutes that the following people are listed in these minutes as having volunteered to investigate the possibility of establishing such a committee and report to the class:

"~~OMEA~~ REECE
JEANNE PINAIRE
HOWARD BRIDGMAN
FRANCIS MARTIN

"I further note that the following people are listed in these minutes as having signified their willingness to assist in establishing the town committee and help with its work:

"BURTON ZIEN
M. TODD
~~ABE~~ LIEBSTEIN
BILL REMINGTON
HENRY HART
ROBERT HOWES
JOHN BORDEN
BERNICE ~~MORGAN~~
HARRY T. ~~MILLER~~

"As to this meeting on June 18, 1937, it is my recollection that on or about that date a discussion group did meet at the JENNISON house, 1905 Prospect Place in Knoxville, where I was then residing with HOWARD BRIDGMAN, HENRY HART, HOWARD FRAZIER, and ~~ED~~ GLAZEK. I further recall that this discussion group was led by BRIDGMAN and that ED GLAZEK, who was present, engaged in an argument with BRIDGMAN over some phase of the discussion which may have been on this question. I am fairly sure that HENRY HART and JEANNE PINAIRE were also present. I have no definite recollection of BILL REMINGTON, MERWIN TODD, or the others named in the minutes being present on that occasion. I know that I took no part in the organization of this committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, although JEANNE PINAIRE, whom I later married but from whom I have since been divorced, did interest herself in the Spanish Aid Movement.

NY 121-1958

"Of the persons named in the minutes of the June 18th meeting, above, JEANNE PINAIRE, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, FRANCIS MARTIN, MERWIN TODD, ABE LEIBSTEIN, HENRY HART were later known to me as members of the Communist Party.

"I have also been shown a photostatic copy of a document entitled, 'Minutes: Volunteer Committee to Report to Current Events Class, June 25, 1937', which reflects that certain individuals were designated to contact various persons and organizations that might be interested in Aiding Spanish Democracy and which contains my name as 'B. ZIEN', followed by a list of individuals and organizations whom I supposedly was assigned to contact. I wish to state that I did not contact any of the persons, organizations or individuals set forth following my name in this document for the purpose of interesting them or enlisting their cooperation or assistance in the cause of Aiding the Spanish Democrats, nor did I take any active part, so far as I can recall, in the organization or management of this committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The only incident which I can remember involving the Spanish Cause in which I participated was my attendance, (with my wife, JEANNE), at a lecture at the Farragut Hotel in Knoxville presented by ROBERT RAVEN, a blinded veteran of the Spanish Civil War. This lecture occurred, to the best of my recollection, in the latter part of 1938 or the early part of 1939. I have no present clear recollection of REMINGTON having participated in affairs of the so-called 'Spanish Front' at Knoxville, notwithstanding the appearance of his name in the minutes of the meeting of June 18, 1937, referred to above.

"I have also been shown a photostat of the minutes of AFGE Lodge #136, Knoxville, composed of TVA White Collar employees, for a meeting held on February 17, 1937, in which it is stated that HOWARD BRIDGMAN, CHARLES GLASS, BARRY CASPER, BURTON ZIEN, BILL REMINGTON, and MURIEL SPEARE were appointed to the Education Committee of the AFGE. With respect to my alleged membership on that committee, I wish to state that I was in Memphis with the Flood Relief Crew during most of the month of

NY 121-1958

"February, 1937, and that I resigned from the TVA on March 15, 1937, which was approximately two weeks after my return to Knoxville from Memphis. For that reason, I never functioned officially as a member of the above 'Education Committee' of the AFGE and have no recollection independent of the above minutes to substantiate my reported membership on the committee. I, therefore, am unable to comment concerning the activities of REMINGTON as a member of such a committee. I have not seen WILLIAM REMINGTON since he left Knoxville sometime in the summer of 1937. I personally withdrew from the Communist Party by submitting my resignation to HENRY C. HART in approximately March, 1939, and have had no contact whatsoever with Communist groups or individuals in their capacities as Communists since that date.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and five other typed pages, have initialled each page and each correction and have affixed my signature below. This statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ BURTON J. ZIEN

"Witnesses:

CHARLTON C. McSWAIN, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville, Tenn.

JOHN A. PARKER, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knoxville, Tenn.

6/2/50."

In addition to the individuals mentioned in the above statement, ZIEN also advised that TED WELLMAN and PAUL CROUCH were known to him as Tennessee State Secretaries of the Communist Party during the era of 1937-1939.

BURTON J. ZIEN has located and made available to this office an original typewritten letter to him from KIT BUCKLES which is undated but which ZIEN states was written shortly before BUCKLES left TVA and turned over to him the editorship of the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News. This letter, photostatic copies of which are attached hereto as Exhibit M, makes reference to REMINGTON as follows:

NY 121-1958

" BURT, are you willing to go ahead with editing the paper until you find out about your status? You are the best one, the logical one and I hope you will take over. You will, it seems, get a lot of help from BILL REMINGTON, who would be willing to take over the paper, but I don't see that. Let him work with someone who knows the background, who has the whole picture, who knows the Lodge's issues and tendencies You have the help of JACK BENSON, CHRIS EVERSOLE, THURBER WOLFE, LYNDON ABBOTT, you know, besides REMINGTON, so far untried....."

Mr. ZIEN advised that the above letter substantiates his recollection that REMINGTON and BUCKLES were associated together while at TVA in 1936, both being members of AFGE Lodge #136 and both being interested in the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News. ZIEN is unable to recall that REMINGTON ever helped him edit the "TVA page" but he is firm in his recollection that REMINGTON assisted KIT BUCKLES, that he was known to her and associated with her during the time both were employed at TVA during 1936. In addition, ZIEN recalls the conversation which he had with REMINGTON concerning BUCKLES, as set forth in ZIEN's statement above.

A review of the weekly issues of the Knoxville Labor News from approximately August, 1936 to May, 1937 reflect that the following references to REMINGTON appeared on the "TVA page" of that publication from time to time:

In the October 22, 1936 issue there appeared an article entitled, "Drive Opens to Increase Lodge Roster" by WILLIAM REMINGTON. In the issue for February 18, 1937 in an article captioned "Lodge Handles Large Program", there appeared a paragraph which stated that "HOWARD BRIDGMAN of the Educational Committee announced a prospective series of forums on this important issue (personnel policies of TVA) to aid in the creation of a unified and informed opinion within the Lodge on the civil service question. This program will be worked out by an enlarged educational committee

NY 121-1958

"consisting of BURTON ZIEN, C. F. GLASS, BILL REMINGTON and MURIEL SPEARE, together with HOWARD BRIDGMAN."

On the "TVA page" of the Knoxville Labor News dated April 8, 1937, under the heading "Educational Group Named, AFGE Selects Three to Cooperate with CLU and CIO Organizations in Campaign", it was stated that at the regular meeting of Lodge #136 on Wednesday night, "President HUGH URBAN announced the names of three persons to represent AFGE in the Knoxville Workers Education Council. These are HOWARD BRIDGMAN, RUDOLPH BERTRAM, and DAVE MARTIN. According to the plan proposed by the Lodge Committee and accepted by city groups concerned, the council will be composed of nine members, three of which will be selected by Knoxville Central Labor Union, three by the Workers Industrial Organizing Committee, and three by AFGE. Representatives of CLU have not yet been announced. HELEN GREGORY, WILL REMINGTON and HOMER WILSON were chosen by the Industrial Organizing Committee group at its last meeting."

BURTON J. ZIEN has stated that, by virtue of his own membership in the CP, he has a present clear knowledge to the effect that ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES, also known as KIT BUCKLES, was a member of the Communist Party at Knoxville while employed at TVA in 1936. ZIEN does not believe, however, that he positively learned of her Communist Party membership until sometime after she left Knoxville in approximately November, 1936, nor can he presently recall when or how he learned that she was a member of the Communist Party. ZIEN further stated that, insofar as he is aware, KIT BUCKLES was the "original woman Communist" among employees of the TVA at Knoxville.

NY 121-1958

Miss JEANNE PINAIRE was interviewed and she advised as follows:

She was employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee from September, 1937 to April or May, 1941, in the various capacities of a typist, stenographer and secretary. She was married to BURTON ZIEN in September, 1937, but was later divorced from him and resumed the use of her maiden name, JEANNE PINAIRE.

Around 1937 she was visiting in the home of one of her friends when she first saw WILLIAM REMINGTON. It might have been at the home of BETTY MALCOLM who was later known as BETTY TODD, or possibly at the home of FRANCIS MARTIN or DAVID MARTIN. REMINGTON dropped in for a short visit and hastily departed. She was not introduced to him at that time. Subsequently, she observed REMINGTON had a habit of "breezing" in and out of people's houses very fast. In Knoxville, he was associated with HART, MURIEL SPEARE, HOWARD BRIDGMAN, MABEL ABERCROMBIE, BERNIE "BUCK" BORAH and BURTON ZIEN, all of whom are also associates of JEANNE PINAIRE. BETTY TODD'S maiden name was ELIZABETH WINSTON. She was married to KEN MALCOLM from whom she was later divorced, after which she was married to PAT TODD.

Around December, 1937 when BURTON ZIEN, JEANNE PINAIRE'S husband, was away from Knoxville on a business trip, BETTY TODD approached JEANNE PINAIRE ZIEN to join the Communist Party. BETTY used as a point for persuasion the fact that JEANNE'S husband, BURTON ZIEN, was a member of the Communist Party and had expressed a desire that JEANNE become a member also. JEANNE was quite surprised to learn BURTON was a member of the Communist Party, but, guided by BETTY'S remarks, JEANNE joined the Party at this time. On BURTON'S return, JEANNE learned from him that he had expressed no such desire for her to join the Communist Party. BURTON refused to discuss with JEANNE his membership and interest in the Communist Party. She presumed his refusal may have been based on the grounds that in his position as a labor organizer with the Congress of Industrial Organizations he did not want it generally known he was a member of the Party.

NY 121-1958

Because of her poor physical condition at this time JEANNE PINAIRE ZIEN attended no Communist Party meetings nor was she given any assignments by the Party to perform. She was given a membership card but could not recall what disposition she had made of it. She never paid any dues to the Party and did not know the name of the club, branch or section of the Communist Party of which she was a member.

BETTY TODD'S previous husband, KEN MALCOLM was understood by JEANNE to have been the Organizer of the Communist Party in Knoxville, Tennessee, prior to her joining it. He was succeeded as Organizer of the Communist Party by PAT TODD. She had a recollection FRANCIS MARTIN made a public statement to the newspapers that he was a Communist. However, she was not able to furnish any further information in this respect. She believed that BERNARD "BUCK" BORAH may have been a member of the Communist Party and was definitely certain HENRY HART and MURIEL SPEARE were members of the Party.

She had only seen REMINGTON about six times and felt she did not know enough about him to determine if he was a member of the Communist Party. In elaboration of this statement, she stated she did not recall she ever actually conversed with REMINGTON on any of the occasions on which she met him, nor had it ever been indicated to her by anyone that REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party. She had observed that he was associated with those persons whom she previously identified as Communist Party members.

In a subsequent interview, Miss PINAIRE advised as follows:

She has never attended any meetings which were known to her as meetings of the Current Events Class, particularly she was not present at a meeting of the Current Events Class on June 18, 1937. Although the minutes of the Current Events on June 18, 1937 reflect that she had volunteered to investigate the possibilities of establishing a Town Committee for the aid of Spanish Democracy and report back to

NY 121-1958

the Current Events Class, she did not volunteer to take any action of this nature. It is possible that her former husband, BURTON ZIEN, may have supplied her name to the Current Events Class as one who would volunteer to investigate the possibilities of establishing the above mentioned Committee. However, if ZIEN did this, it was without the consent or knowledge of Miss PINAIRE. Since the minutes of a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Arnold on June 24, 1937 reflect that she was present at this meeting, where a discussion was held as to the ways and means of organizing a lasting Town Committee for the Aid of Spanish Democracy, she stated it was possible she was present on that date. She elaborated on this last remark by further stating that on various occasions she has had luncheon appointments at hotels in Knoxville at which informal discussions were entered into by those present. She had no definite recollection of any discussions which centered around the formation of the above mentioned committee and in which the specific action was taken which is reflected in the minutes of the luncheon meeting on June 24, 1937.

FRANCIS MARTIN, who around 1937 made a statement to a Knoxville, Tennessee, newspaper that he was a Communist, and who was active in 1937 in the formation of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, considered himself quite a promoter. He was observed by Miss PINAIRE to have a flair for exaggerating importance of any group with which he was connected. His reason for doing so was believed by Miss PINAIRE to give himself more prestige. It is possible, according to her, that he may have composed the minutes of the "so-called" meetings of June 18, 24 and 25, 1937, drawing upon his own imagination to supply the program and activity undertaken at these meetings without there being any factual basis for the same.

Miss PINAIRE had no recollection of attending a meeting on June 25, 1937 at which time the Volunteer Committee was reflected to have made a report to the Current

NY 121-1958

Events Class. In the minutes of this latter mentioned meeting, it was reflected that an assignment of secretarial duties had been given to Miss PINAIRE. In this connection, she indicated that FRANCIS MARTIN approached her to do some clerical and typing work for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. As a personal favor to MARTIN, she agreed to do some of this work if it did not take up too much of her time. In all, she typed about one or two stencils and about a dozen letters for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Without her knowledge or consent, her name was placed on the letter head of the Knoxville Branch of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy as the Secretary of that organization. The letters and stencils were composed by MARTIN in rough draft form and she copied them verbatim at his direction. She paid no particular attention to the contents of the same since she was only making copies of them. She did recall, however, that in August, 1937 she sent some letters to the Garrison Film Distributors, New York City, and to the National Office of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy in New York City over her own signature as Temporary Secretary of the Knoxville Branch of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. These were written, as indicated above, at MARTIN'S direction. These letters concerned requests for certain films and speakers in connection with meetings of the Knoxville Branch of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Miss PINAIRE never took any minutes at any meetings nor typed up the minutes of any meetings, according to her statement.

She had no knowledge that the Current Events Class was the predecessor of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy in Knoxville, Tennessee, nor did she have any knowledge that REMINGTON resided at the same address, namely, 1825 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, as PAT TODD.

11/13/7

NY 121-1958

She had no knowledge of any activity on the part of REMINGTON in any manner in connection with the Current Events Class, The Town Committee for the Aid of Spanish Democracy, or the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. She believes she may have attended two or three public meetings of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy in Knoxville, Tennessee, when out of town persons were scheduled to speak. She recalled that she attended one meeting around 1939 sponsored by this organization, which she believed was held at the Farragut Hotel in Knoxville, Tennessee. At this meeting the speaker was a blind and wounded veteran who was indicated to have engaged in the Spanish Civil War around 1937. She could not recall this person's name. She attended no meetings of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Knoxville, Tennessee, which weren't open to attendance to the general public.

JEANNE PINAIRE did attend some informal discussion groups at the homes of FRANCIS and DAVID MARTIN, KENNETH MALCOM, HARRY T. MILLER and PAT and BETTY TODD. JEANNE was not able to identify any of these as meetings of the Communist Party "since Communist Party policy per se" was not discussed. The discussion at these homes usually centered around labor problems, such as the changing on the part of the Tennessee Authority employees of their union affiliation with the American Federation of Government Employees, American Federation of Labor, to an affiliation with the United Federal Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations. The discussions also concerned labor matters such as negotiations between the above Labor Unions and the Management on Employee Problems. As previously indicated in instant report, FRANCIS MARTIN, KENNETH MALCOM, BETTY TODD and PAT TODD were identified by JEANNE PINAIRE as members of the Communist Party. She had no specific knowledge to indicate MILLER or DAVID MARTIN were members of the Communist Party. At some of these homes, which specific homes she couldn't recall, she observed Communist literature displayed. One of these pieces of literature was a "Communist Manifesto". The titles of the other literature are now not recalled by JEANNE PINAIRE.

NY 12-1958

Miss PINAIRE could not recall whether REMINGTON had visited the homes of M/LCOM or FRANCIS MARTIN at the time these discussion groups were in progress.

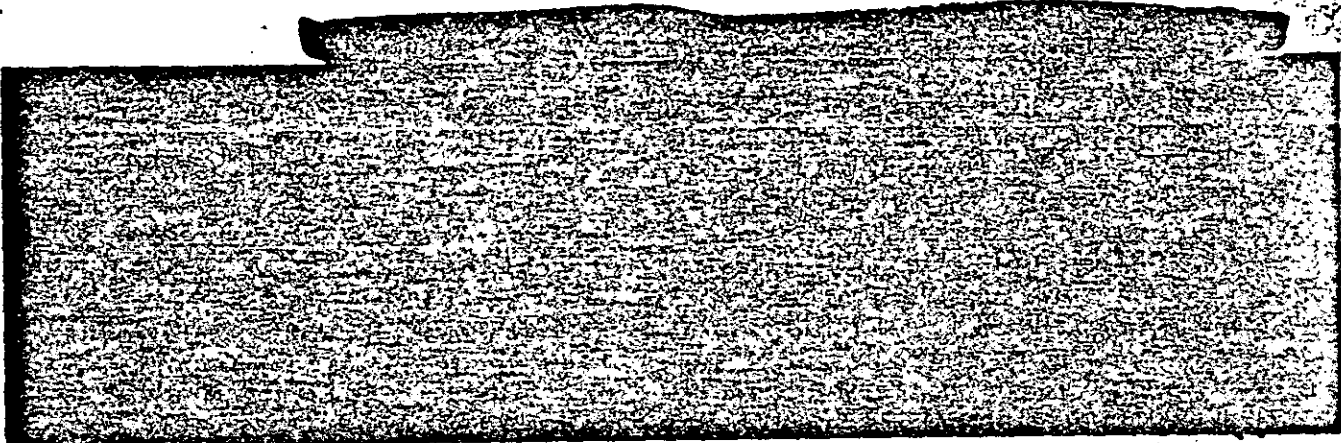
Relative to Miss JEANNE PINAIRE, it is noted that the Knoxville teletype to the Philadelphia Office, dated June 2, 1950, reflected that BURTON J. ZIEN telephoned JEANNE PINAIRE at 7:30 P.M. on June 1, 1950, at which time he indicated he was furnishing a complete statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his and her membership in the Communist Party and their knowledge of Communist Party members and recommended that she likewise fully cooperate with the FBI in the furnishing of similar information. During the course of this phone call, PINAIRE told ZIEN that she had previously been interviewed concerning ZIEN (by whom she did not indicate) and had furnished only vague and negative information concerning him at that time. This action on her part might tend to indicate that she had probably been evasive and withheld information concerning her knowledge of the activities of ZIEN.


When she was first interviewed in connection with REMINGTON, she was rather vague and it seemed apparent that she would only furnish information which could be corroborated from other sources, such as her membership in the Communist Party. When she denied any knowledge of REMINGTON'S membership in the Communist Party, it was brought to her attention by SA FOREST P. BURGESS that it had been reflected in recent newspapers that REMINGTON had been identified as a Communist Party member by people with whom he had associated in Knoxville, Tennessee, and whom she also identified as Communist Party members. She still persisted, however, in denying that she had knowledge of REMINGTON'S Communist Party membership.

At the time that Miss PINAIRE advised that she would not be willing to appear as a witness for any grand jury regarding REMINGTON'S activities, she pointed out that her employer, Dr. BENJAMIN J. CALLENS, 111 North 49th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, required her to be in his office

NY 21-1958

constantly and to be in charge of his office because of his absence from there most of the time. She claimed, therefore, that it would be extremely inconvenient for her to take time off from her employment duties to appear in New York City, and she would no doubt, be a very reluctant and unfavorable witness for the Government.



Confidential Informant T-53, of known reliability, advised on December 4, 1947 that a list of "Potential Subscribers" to the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art, which was believed to be current as of March, 1945, bore the name of 

It is noted that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art have been listed by the Attorney General of the United States as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

NY 121-1958

BURTON J. ZIEN telephonically advised the Milwaukee office that on the preceding day he had been contacted first telephonically and then personally by JOE RAUH, attorney for REMINGTON, who desired to interview ZIEN. ZIEN stated that RAUH quizzed ZIEN at length concerning REMINGTON attempting to secure information as to what information ZIEN had furnished to the Government. ZIEN stated that RAUH appeared principally interested in wanting to know whether ZIEN had gone into the Communist Party prior or subsequent to REMINGTON leaving the Knoxville area. ZIEN advised that although he was quizzed at length by RAUH, he furnished absolutely no information to RAUH nor did he advise RAUH as to what information he had furnished to the Government. ZIEN further stated that he told RAUH that he had furnished all information available to the Government and desired to have nothing further to do with this matter, unless the Government saw fit to use him as a witness. ZIEN again indicated that if possible he would prefer not to testify as a witness, but if same were necessary, he would be willing to testify.

ZIEN also advised that RAUH indicated that he had talked to HENRY C. HART in Madison, Wisconsin, prior to coming to see ZIEN, and also advised ZIEN that he, RAUH, had seen "four or five" other witnesses in the midwest, but ZIEN did not ascertain their identity.

ZIEN stated that upon leaving, RAUH advised him that he would not subpoena ZIEN as a witness, but did inquire of ZIEN whether ZIEN would like to testify on behalf of REMINGTON, to which ZIEN replied he would not.

NY 121-1958

HENRY C. HART, Political Science Department, University of Wisconsin, gave the following voluntary signed statement, the original of which is being retained in the Milwaukee Office files:

Madison, Wis.
10/3/50

"I, HENRY C. HART, make the following statement freely and voluntarily to Alexander D. Manson who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or force and no promises or rewards of any kind have been used to obtain this statement. Mr. MANSON has informed me that I do not have to make any statement, and that, if I do make a statement, anything which I say in it can be used in an open court of law.

"I started work as a messenger in the employ of the TVA at Knoxville, Tennessee in September, 1936 and then met WILLIAM REMINGTON for the first time. He was also employed in the messenger section of TVA. For my first three or four weeks in Knoxville I roomed alone in a house on Cumberland Avenue, and then, having met and become friendly with REMINGTON, we took a small apartment together at 920 Temple St. We roomed together in this apartment until about the first week in April 1937 when I was assigned to work which necessitated my traveling to Dayton, Tennessee. Since I was to be on per diem while out of town I decided to give up the apartment in order to cut down on expenses, and during most of the month of April I lived at a hotel in Dayton, Tennessee during my working week, and spent my week-ends with my parents at their summer cottage near Pikeville, Tennessee. About this time I had taken REMINGTON home to visit my parents on one occasion and I remember that they considered him a somewhat self-assertive individual, and that their opinion of him was not, therefore, entirely approving. I believe that this may have had some effect in causing me to decide that I would not resume my rooming arrangements with REMINGTON when I returned from the work in Dayton, and I think I occupied a room for about three weeks, alone, at a place about 525 Broadway in May, 1937 and then moved to another room for about three weeks on Oak St. also, I believe, alone. After the Oak St. residence, the number of which I

142

NY 121-1958

"cannot remember but which was an old house with several large columns or pillars in front of it, I moved into the Jennison house on Prospect St. for the summer. By this time REMINGTON had quit TVA, and I believe he left about the end of May, 1937, and returned to Dartmouth the following Fall. I saw him on only a very few occasions outside of work during April and May of 1937 before his departure. Our friendship had cooled somewhat, although there was no definite break, and no animosity between us, the main reason for the cooling-off being, I believe, the opinion of my parents as set out above. I am quite certain that my roommate relationship with REMINGTON ceased about April 7, 1937 because I have recently had my expense vouchers checked at TVA and they show that I made my first trip to Dayton on April 7, 1937.

"I have been interviewed on previous occasions concerning REMINGTON and have always maintained that I have no information which would indicate that he is or was connected with the Communist Party in any way. I have no specific first hand information of this type at the present time. During the previous interviews, however, I had a personal opinion that he was not connected with the Communist Party, and this opinion has changed. My previous opinion that he was not so connected was based largely on the fact that he made no attempt, during the period of our acquaintance, to recruit me for the Communist Party, and, in view of his active, aggressive nature, I found it difficult to conceive that he could be a party member without attempting to actively influence me in the direction of joining. My change of opinion has been caused by certain developments in recent months. Chief of these is the public testimony given by HOWARD BRIDGMAN which I had the opportunity to read recently. Although I believe that BRIDGMAN is in error in stating that he saw me and REMINGTON at a Communist Party meeting together, and although BRIDGMAN, when he roomed with me at the Jennison house in the summer of 1937 did not at any time intimate to me that REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party, my opinion of BRIDGMAN is such that I do not believe he is wrong on any of the rest of his testimony, at least so far as anything important is concerned. Other developments with regard to individuals at Knoxville in 1937 and 1938

NY 21-1958

"lead me to believe now that there was a good deal going on with regard to the Communist Party in Knoxville in those years which I did not realize until this year.

"In view of these developments I am now of the opinion that REMINGTON probably was a member of the Communist Party or closely associated with the Party during our period together in 1937. I am unable to recollect any statement or activity on his part which would directly support this opinion, but, in thinking over the period concerned, I recollect the following incidents which, in the light of my changed opinion, may have had a bearing on his Communist connections. They all took place during the period that we roomed together.

"I remember that he recommended to me a book entitled, 'Grey Granite' or 'Grey Stone', which was the story of a young Scotsman and his activities as an organizer for the Communist Party. While I attributed no significance to it at the time this may have been an indirect move to influence me in favor of the Communist Party.

"I remember also that he said at one time that MURIEL SPEARE now MURIEL WILLIAMS, was under suspicion as an informer because her father, CHARLES SPEARE, wrote a column for the North American Newspaper Alliance. At that time I believed he was referring to the activities of some TVA employees, including myself and REMINGTON, in working for union organization in the labor field in Tennessee outside of our regular working hours. Although MURIEL SPEARE, according to her own testimony, did not become a Communist Party member until later, I believe that she was sufficiently close to the Communist group at that time to be recognized as a fellow-traveler at least, and I now believe that REMINGTON may have been referring to her as an informer in regard to Communist Party activities in Knoxville and TVA.

"I remember also that he was interested in dialectical materialism, and seemed to approve of it as a system of logical thinking. I attributed this interest to intellectual activity on his part during the period concerned, but dialectical materialism was probably at that time, a subject in which few people were interested unless they were also interested

NY 121-1958

"in Communism, and of which even fewer people approved unless they approved of Communism.

"The only outstanding activities of REMINGTON'S which I can remember are his active part in the 'revolt' and subsequent reorganization of the messenger system of promotion in the TVA, and his interest in helping to organize the labor field in Tennessee at a time when a great deal of activity was going on therein because of the newly passed Wagner Act. I cannot, at this time, recall that he displayed any activity in, or connection with, the Communist Party during these activities.

"In conclusion I wish to state that, while it may appear to be strange that I do not know more about the specific membership and activities of the Communist Party while I was a member of that Party in Knoxville from the summer of 1937 to December, 1938, I believe there is a good reason for this lack of knowledge on my part. TED WELLMAN, State Secretary of the Communist Party in Tennessee, who actually recruited me into the Party, knew that I was joining on an idealistic basis, and also knew that my father was a YMCA secretary, that I had a strongly religious background, and that I held the religious convictions of my parents in great respect. Because of this, and particularly because of my religious background, I am convinced that WELLMAN never completely trusted me, probably doubted the permanency of my attachment to the Party, and, therefore, exercised great care in giving me as limited information as possible concerning Party members and activities in Tennessee.

"I have read this statement consisting of two typewritten pages, and I declare it to be true to the best of my recollection and belief.

"Witnessed:

Alexander D. Manson, Special Agt., FBI /s/ Henry C. Hart"

Mr. HART said that he had heard of LEE SHRYVER as the man who married KATHERINE or KIT BUCKLES after she left Knoxville and went to New York. He stated, however, that he had never met LEE, knew nothing about him, and specifically

NY 121-1958

had no information concerning any Communist Party membership or Communist activities on his part.

With regard to KATHERINE BUCKLES, Mr. HART gave the following voluntary signed statement, the original of which is being retained in the Milwaukee Office files:

"Madison, Wis.
9/18/50

"I, HENRY C. HART, wish to make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent Alexander D. Manson of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning KATHERINE BUCKLES. I understand that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting an official inquiry on KATHERINE BUCKLES.

"I remember KATHERINE BUCKLES as an employee of TVA at the time that I started work for that agency in Knoxville in September of 1936. I met her for the first time as soon as I started work there, and possibly just before I actually started work and while I was visiting Knoxville in connection with my pre-employment interview. She did not have anything to do with my being employed there, and I do not remember how I met her, but I clearly remember that our first meeting took place when we had lunch together at the Terrace Tea Room in Knoxville. I cannot remember whether or not there was anyone else present. During the conversation at this lunch I remember that she impressed me as being interested in Communism and to some extent familiar with it, and I recall that she said that the Negro people down South constituted good material for undercover work by reason of their temperament and their consequent ability to dissemble and act a part when necessary to conceal their activities. I do not recall that she spoke as a Communist on this point, but I retain the impression that the undercover activities referred to were in connection with Communist Party work.

"I can remember meeting KATHERINE BUCKLES on two other occasions. One contact arose when she introduced me to TED WELLMAN, and I am sure that she knew WELLMAN to be State Secretary of the Communist Party in Tennessee and that

NY 121-1958

"she introduced me to him as such. I do not recall the mechanics of this interview, how it was arranged, whether anyone else was present, and what other conversation took place with Miss BUCKLES during this contact. I believe that it took place in the lunchroom across the street from the TVA office, but I am not sure of this. The other occasion upon which I remember seeing her was when she gave a report before the AFGE local union on a convention which she attended as one of the two delegates from the local. I remember that I was impressed by her grasp of the activities under discussion and by her able presentation of the report, but I do not remember whether I actually spoke to her personally at that time. I do not remember whether the introduction to WELLMAN preceded the union meeting mentioned, and I cannot recall even the approximate date of either contact, but I believe that the date of the union meeting could be obtained through a review of the TVA Page sections of the Knoxville Labor News for 1936 and 1937.

"I do not recall that I ever saw Miss BUCKLES while at work in TVA and am sure that her office or desk was not located in the section where I worked. I do not know when she left TVA, although I believe that it was within a few months after I arrived. I retain the impression that she was actively employed at TVA during all of the three contacts mentioned above, and the two latter contacts mentioned should, therefore, have occurred sometime between September, 1936 when I arrived and the date that she discontinued her active working connections with TVA. I heard later that she went to New York, and I also heard that she had married a man named LEE SHRYVER. It was my understanding that she was single when I met her at TVA. I did not hear from her or see her again after she left, and I have never met her husband to my knowledge, and know nothing about him.

"In reviewing the testimony which I have given before various congressional committees I notice that I stated that I was encouraged to join the Communist Party by Miss BUCKLES. I believe that this encouragement must have arisen from her conversation during our first contact, tying in, of course, with the subsequent introduction to WELLMAN

NY 121-1958

"of whose Communist status I am convinced she was aware. I cannot recall at this time, however, any additional statements or acts of her which would have encouraged me to join the Communist Party. I note also from my previous statement that I said that Miss BUCKLES knew of my intention to join the Communist Party. This was not true in the specific sense. I must have been confused when I made this statement to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in 1947, or else I meant that I may have indicated my intentions to her by my general interest during my first contact with her and my willingness to be introduced to WELLMAN. The only persons to whom I specifically made known my intention to join the Communist Party were my father and mother, and I remember that I told them during a conference that I had with them during April or May of 1937 in their summer cabin at Pikesville, Tennessee. TED WELLMAN did the actual recruiting in connection with my Party membership, but I did not see much of WELLMAN, if any, after our original introduction, until the Spring of 1937. I know that I did not join the Communist Party until I had moved into the Jennison house on North Prospect in Knoxville in the summer of 1937, and I am sure that the records would show that I did not move into this house until after June 1, 1937 because Professor JENNISON, who rented the house, was active as a faculty member at the University of Tennessee until the end of the school year about May 31 and would not move out of his house before then. When I joined, KATHERINE BUCKLES was no longer in Knoxville, and I am sure that I did not make known to her in any way the fact that I had joined the Communist Party.

"During my acquaintance with KATHERINE BUCKLES I did not acquire any specific knowledge that she was a Communist Party member, nor have I ever acquired any specific knowledge to that effect, even during my own period of Communist Party membership. I would not be surprised, however, if she were a Communist Party member, and, as I intimated in my previous testimony, I actually believe that she was a Communist Party member. I can no longer remember any specific acts or statements, other than those which I have set out in this statement, which would aid in establishing a basis for this belief.

148

NY 121-1958

"I have read this statement consisting of one and one half pages in typewritten material, and I declare it to be true to the best of my recollection and belief.

"/s/ HENRY C. HART

"Witnessed: Alexander D. Hanson, Special Agent, FBI"

NY 121-1958

Mr. HORACE PAUL BRYAN, Assistant Director of Public Information and Refractories, Union County Park Commission, Elizabeth, New Jersey, was re-interviewed on October 23, 1950.

BRYAN was re-interviewed for the purpose of determining from him if he had any additional information concerning Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee.

At the outset, it is to be noted that BRYAN was interviewed on July 24, 1950, at which time he stated that in connection with this Post Office Box, which he was supposed to have rented, he was shown the application for the rental of this Post Office Box by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and that his signature appeared on this application. At that time, BRYAN stated, however, he could not remember renting this box or ever being inside the Post Office in Knoxville, Tennessee.

At the outset of the interview with BRYAN he readily admitted that the handwriting on the application for the Post Office Box was his. It was pointed out to BRYAN that this admission was in variance to previous information which had been furnished by him on July 25, 1950.

Following a comparison of known handwriting specimens of HORACE BRYAN with the handwriting on a photostatic copy of the postal box application mentioned above, the F.B.I. Laboratory has concluded that all the handwriting contained therein is that of BRYAN with the exception of the Box Number "1692" and the notation "3 keys".

BRYAN stated that the only possible explanation which he could offer concerning the variance of this information with previously furnished information in this matter was due to the fact that his memory or recollection had been "refreshed".

NY 121-1958

BRYAN stated that to the best of his recollection, some time in May, 1950, he was subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., concerning his association with WILLIAM REMINGTON at Knoxville, Tennessee in 1937.

At the time of his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, BRYAN stated, he was shown an application for a Post Office Box at Knoxville, Tennessee, which was alleged to bear his signature. BRYAN advised that he readily admitted to the House Committee on Un-American Activities that the signature as well as the handwriting on the application for this Post Office Box was his own.

BRYAN volunteered that to the best of his knowledge, he originally came to Knoxville, Tennessee, in March, 1937, and remained in that city until approximately June, 1937, at which time he moved to a union camp at an unknown place somewhere approximately twelve miles south of Asheville, North Carolina. He stated that he was an instructor for approximately six weeks at the "Southern School for workers" which was under the direction, at that time, of Mrs. LOUISE LEONARD MC LAREN.

In connection with the Post Office Box referred to previously, BRYAN recalled that he used the instant Post Office Box for receiving literature and pamphlets and publications of the Textile Workers Union of America and also for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. BRYAN further recalled that he probably received the "Daily Worker" at this Post Office Box. He did recall, however, that he definitely was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" at that time, and that he naturally assumed that he would have received this newspaper at this Post Office Box.

It is to be noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

NY 121-1958

In connection with the identity of other persons who might have used this Post Office Box, BRYAN stated that to the best of his knowledge, the only other persons who received mail at instant Post Office Box were WILLIAM REMINGTON and "PAT" TODD.

In connection with the number of Post Office Box 1692, BRYAN could only state the #1692 was "definitely familiar" to him.

BRYAN further advised that he feels that he would recall this box if he had been in the Knoxville, Tennessee Post Office. BRYAN stated that he could not recall any additional information concerning Post Office Box 1692.

BRYAN volunteered that some time in September, 1950, he met WILLIAM REMINGTON in New York City at REMINGTON'S request. In this connection he advised that when he was originally interviewed by Agents of the FBI about six or seven months ago (probably April 19, 1950), he was "disturbed" by this contact due to the fact that at that time he considered the "REMINGTON case closed". BRYAN advised that he was disturbed by the fact that Agents of the FBI would contact him relative to REMINGTON because he had read in the newspapers that REMINGTON had been cleared by the President's Loyalty Board of any Communist Party membership or affiliation.

He stated that later on the same day that he was interviewed by Agents of the FBI, about six or seven months ago, he decided to contact REMINGTON in order to find out why the FBI was interested in REMINGTON. Recalling that REMINGTON resided in New Jersey BRYAN called the subject's home and left his name and address.

BRYAN continued that some time in September, 1950, he received a telephone call from REMINGTON, at which time REMINGTON requested that BRYAN meet him in New York City. BRYAN stated that he agreed to meet REMINGTON in New York City, and that several days thereafter, he met REMINGTON at some

155

NY 121-1958

place in New York City. BRYAN, however, declined to furnish the identity of the place of their meeting.

BRYAN stated that, at that time, REMINGTON asked him what information the FBI had sought from him. BRYAN advised that he told REMINGTON the FBI had inquired of him about his, BRYAN'S association with REMINGTON in the Knoxville, Tennessee area in 1937. In this connection, BRYAN stated that REMINGTON and he attempted to reconstruct their activities in Knoxville in 1937. He stated that this attempt was unsuccessful as he and REMINGTON could not recall any specific information concerning their residences in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1937.

BRYAN stated, however, that REMINGTON refreshed his recollection concerning the places of residence in Knoxville which were occupied by REMINGTON, "PAT" TODD and himself.

In this connection, BRYAN said REMINGTON recalled that in March, 1937, he had met BRYAN in Knoxville and that they moved into the same rooming house on Broadway in Knoxville. BRYAN went on to state that he believes this was 933 Broadway in Knoxville. He also advised that REMINGTON recalled that they had resided at this address for possibly six weeks. Thereafter, the three of them moved to another address in Knoxville, which was probably 912 Sevier Avenue where he and the others resided for several weeks.

BRYAN continued that at 912 Sevier Avenue, they, BRYAN, REMINGTON and TODD, had considerable trouble with bedbugs and that they did not reside at that address for more than several weeks.

BRYAN said that after they had resided at the Sevier Avenue address, REMINGTON and TODD moved to a third address in Knoxville. However, BRYAN could not recall that third address or even the section of Knoxville where this address was located, and neither could REMINGTON.

NY 121-1958

BRYAN stated that due to REMINGTON'S refreshing his recollection, BRYAN recalled that he had learned to ride a motorcycle at this third address in Knoxville.

In this connection, REMINGTON recalled that TODD at that time had a 1935 model Harley-Davidson motorcycle, which was gray in color. BRYAN stated that he learned to ride the Harley-Davidson motorcycle, which was owned by TODD. BRYAN further recalled that some time about June, 1937, or thereabouts, he purchased the Harley-Davidson motorcycle from TODD. He continued that although this motorcycle was owned by TODD, and he believed that this motorcycle was registered in TODD'S name in the State of Tennessee in 1937, all dealings he had concerning the purchase of this motorcycle were effected through REMINGTON. BRYAN could not recall how much he paid REMINGTON for the motorcycle, but he did recall that he did not pay REMINGTON the full amount which had been agreed upon.

BRYAN recalled that after he left Knoxville in June, 1937, or thereabouts, he drove the motorcycle to the camp near Asheville, North Carolina, referred to previously. He stated that he remained at this camp as an instructor for approximately six weeks. Thereafter, he stated, he returned to Mina, Arkansas, where, he stated, he was an instructor in trade union activities at the Commonwealth College.

BRYAN continued that some time in the latter part of 1937, he drove the Harley-Davidson motorcycle to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he sold it to some unknown man in Fort Smith. BRYAN advised that he could not recall the exact time when he went to Fort Smith or when he sold the motorcycle. He related that he believes that he sold the motorcycle to this unknown man for \$50.

BRYAN recalled that he saw this man some time later in Fort Smith and that at that time this unidentified individual told him that he had stripped down the motorcycle and was using it for motorcycle racing in and around Fort Smith, Arkansas.

JET:GMM
1

NY 121-1958

PART XX

2
NY 121-1958

PART XX - KNOWN ADDRESSES OF DEFENDANT AT KNOXVILLE,
TENNESSEE IN 1936-1937

A. Y.M.C.A.

Information contained in defendant's personnel file at the TVA reflects that his first temporary residence in Knoxville in approximately September, 1936, was at the YMCA. Miss NORA FARDUE, Registration Clerk, YMCA, Knoxville, advised that all guest records for the period 1936-1937 have been destroyed.

B. 920 Temple Avenue

TVA records further reflect that as of December 15, 1936, REMINGTON was residing at 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville. This is also the address shown for him in the TVA Telephone Directory issued in March, 1937. It is likewise the residence address listed for him in the 1937 Knoxville City Directory, data for which was assembled during the autumn of 1936. No listing for REMINGTON is located in the 1936 or 1938 Knoxville City Directories. The address 920 Temple Avenue, is also the residence shown for REMINGTON in the Monthly Membership and Financial Report of Lodge 136, AFGE, dated December 24, 1936, the original of which report is in the custody of Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER, TVA, Knoxville. This same AFGE membership report reflects HENRY C. HART was also residing at 920 Temple Avenue as of that date.

Confidential Informant T-54, [redacted] who is believed to be reliable, furnished the following statement to SA JAMES H. RIKE of the Knoxville Office under date of May 27, 1948:

"Knoxville, Tennessee
May 27, 1948

"I, _____, make the following true and voluntary statement to JAMES H. RIKE, whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NY 121-1958

"Sometime in 1936, to the best of my knowledge, HENRY C. HART and WILLIAM REMINGTON were referred to the boarding house at 920 Temple Avenue by some unknown TVA employee. HENRY C. HART and WILLIAM REMINGTON, also known as BILL REMINGTON, roomed together on the first floor at the address 920 Temple Avenue. MABEL ABERCROMBIE lived on the second floor of the same address and was a close personal friend of HART and REMINGTON. The best that I can recall, REMINGTON had just been employed by the TVA and had just moved to Knoxville. Several times while HART and REMINGTON and ABERCROMBIE roomed at that address I had occasion to be in their rooms and they had considerable literature which I did not read in detail but it had to do with labor union organization and activity. On several occasions after midnight BILL REMINGTON used the telephone at 920 Temple Avenue and from his conversation he appeared to be agitating in some labor matters. During the same period of time that he was making these late telephone calls, I would read in the paper about labor trouble in our local factories.

ABERCROMBIE, HART and REMINGTON ate at 920 Temple Avenue and one night at the dinner table ABERCROMBIE made the statement that she had just as soon salute a dishrag as the American flag. Also, at another time during dinner, BILL REMINGTON, in effect, was running down people who had money and someone at the table protested. REMINGTON replied to that individual that he should not object to running down the capitalist class because no one in that house was a capitalist. From the above statements and from HART'S, REMINGTON'S and ABERCROMBIE'S activities, I got the impression that they were all Communistically inclined. I want to add that REMINGTON was a likeable person and very intelligent but he appeared very radical and appeared to be a Communist for the reasons set out above. He resided at 920 Temple Avenue for approximately one year, to the best of my knowledge. On one occasion I heard REMINGTON make an engagement to have a meeting with some Negroes at Knoxville College, which meeting took place on a Sunday afternoon on a date that I do not recall. I do not know the purpose of the meeting.

NY 121-1958

Witnessed:

James H. Rike

F.B.I. Knoxville, Tenn."

The informant declined to sign the statement and added that she had rather not appear at a Loyalty Hearing Board due to the publicity she might receive in testifying.

The original of the above statement is being retained in the Knoxville file.

C. 933 North Broadway

A roster of names entitled "TVL Lodge #136, AFGE, Subscription List to Knoxville Labor News" dated April 1, 1937, which was made available by Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER, a former officer of the TVL union of white collar employees, reflects that REMINGTON, as of April, 1937, was listed as living at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville. This was also the address listed therein for MERWIN TODD.

Mr. J. S. REMINE, former Deputy Sheriff of Knox County, 520 Maynard Avenue, Knoxville, (identified elsewhere herein), has advised that he made investigations into alleged "radical activities" of CIO organizers in the Knoxville area in the Spring and Summer of 1937 in the course of which information came to his attention concerning MERWIN TODD, WILLIAM REMINGTON, WILLIAM MURLO and HORACE BRYAN who were then residing in a rooming house at 933 North Broadway, Knoxville.

Miss RUBY COX, owner and landlady of the premises at 727 North Broadway, advised that the house which is now numbered "727" was, until recently, numbered 933 North Broadway, and pointed out impressions of the numbers "933" which had been removed from the weather boards to the left of the front door. Miss COX stated that she remembered REMINGTON, TODD, and BRYAN as occupants of her house and produced a rent-receipt ledger book reflecting that she had rented a room on March 2, 1937 to MERWIN TODD, of

NY 121-1958

Greenwich, Connecticut, who had paid her \$12.00 down. Miss COX'S book contains a notation to the effect that the rent for this room was to be \$25.00 per month for two men but would be increased to \$26.00 per month when she put an extra cot in the room for a third man. Miss COX supplemented her record by advising that the room was first rented to MERWIN TODD and BILL REMINGTON and, subsequently, a young man from Arkansas, whose last name was BRYAN, moved into the room with REMINGTON and TODD.

Miss COX'S records further reflect that rent of \$14.00 was next paid by TODD on March 15, 1937 and again on April 1, 1937 TODD paid her rent of \$13.00, plus \$2.28 light bill. Continuing, Miss COX quoted from her records showing that on April 10, 1937 rent for the same room in the amount of \$6.00 was paid to her by REMINGTON. On April 22, 1937, REMINGTON paid her rent in the amount of \$6.50 and on May 6, 1937, he again paid her rent in the amount of \$6.50 and on May 6, 1937, he again paid her rent in the amount of \$6.00. Miss COX'S records contain a notation dated May 13, 1937, "REMINGTON out".

Miss COX recalled that REMINGTON and TODD came to her house together and engaged the apartment in person. She remembers that REMINGTON had a motorcycle. A short time after renting the room to REMINGTON and TODD, a third boy from Arkansas, whose last name she recalls as BRYAN, moved into the same room with REMINGTON and TODD at their request. She could locate no rent receipts in the name of BRYAN but remembered that he had a typewriter in the room and did a lot of typing.

Miss COX recalled that REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN had numerous visitors to their room at all hours of the night and that numerous meetings of an undetermined nature were held there. She could overhear conversations which she described as "Communist talk" and gathered the impression that they were engaged in labor organizing. She further heard them mention the Appalachian Mills at Knoxville in a derogatory manner, which led her to report the presence and activities of these individuals to Mr. ROY N. LOTSPEDICH, who was then President of the Appalachian Textile Mills. Subsequently, Deputy Sheriff REMINE and Detective O'CONNOR instituted an investigation concerning the activities of REMINGTON, TODD and their

NY 121-1958

associates. Miss COX stated that she became apprehensive concerning the activities of REMINGTON and TODD and she therefore notified them to vacate her room, which they did on May 13, 1937. It is her impression they moved somewhere on Highland Avenue in Knoxville, number unknown.

Miss COX further related that in cleaning out the room occupied by REMINGTON, TODD and BRYAN, she found leaflets and pamphlets, the exact nature of which she cannot recall, but which impressed her at the time as being Communist literature. She stated she exhibited some of this material to Investigators REMINE and O'CONNER and it was subsequently thrown into the trash can.

Miss COX is 71 years of age and was formerly Secretary to U.S. Senator L. D. TYSON of Tennessee. When not at 727 North Broadway, Knoxville, Miss COX can be located in care of her sister, Mrs. W. G. ELLIOTT, Curdsville Community, RFD #2, Farmville, Virginia. She advised she would retain the rent-receipt ledger book described above in the event it is needed as evidence.

ED J. LONG, Apartment #1, 727 (formerly 933) North Broadway, Knoxville, advised SA JAMES H. RIFE in May, 1948 that he resided at instant address in 1936 and 1937 but could not recall REMINGTON and could furnish no first-hand information concerning him.

D. 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville

Former Deputy Sheriff J. S. REMINE has advised that during May, 1937, WILLIAM REMINGTON moved from 933 North Broadway to 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville. REMINE has further advised that TODD, BRYAN, REMINGTON, MARLOW and HART had meetings at the 1013 Oak Avenue address, although he did not know how many of these individuals were residing at that place.

Mrs. G. F. WATSON, 210 East Caswell, Knoxville, advised that sometime in 1937, HENRY C. HART and WILLIAM REMINGTON rented a room in her house at 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, and later permitted another young man whose

NY 121-1958

name she did not recall, to use this room with them. Mrs. WATSON stated that HART appeared to be the leader of the three boys and while they lived at 1013 Oak Avenue numerous unknown individuals came to visit them at that address and they appeared to be having some sort of meetings in their room. She further stated that HART and REMINGTON and their associates did not attempt to hide their activities but were open about being engaged in CIO union organizational work. She estimated that HART and REMINGTON resided at 1013 Oak Avenue approximately three weeks after which time they were asked to move since she regarded them as undesirable tenants. Mrs. WATSON has no records or rent-receipts concerning the above.

ARVIN C. LUNSFORD, employed by the Pay Cash Grocery Company, 202 East Jackson Avenue, Knoxville, as auditor, stated that in 1937 he resided at 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, being employed at that time in the Accounting Department of the TVA. Mr. LUNSFORD advised that during the Spring of 1937, HENRY C. HART, another employee of the TVA, was also residing at 1013 Oak Avenue and LUNSFORD was well acquainted with HART at that time. He recalled other young men shared HENRY HART'S room at the above address and he learned, in a manner which he does not now recall, that these two individuals were named BILL REMINGTON and MERWIN TODD. He stated he never spoke to REMINGTON on more than one occasion and did not know him personally but did remember his general appearance and the fact that he rode a motorcycle. He advised that he is able to recall the association of HART with these individuals because someone at TVA, whose identity LUNSFORD does not now recall, told him at the time that HART and his associates were Communists. Mr. LUNSFORD advised that, during the time HART, REMINGTON and TODD resided at 1013 Oak Avenue, he did not hear REMINGTON make any statements which reflected unfavorably upon his loyalty. However, Mr. LUNSFORD was aware of the fact that REMINGTON, HART and TODD were engaged in labor union activities and participated in strikes in the vicinity of Knoxville at that time. He also recalled

NY 121-1958

that numerous visitors were observed entering and leaving the room occupied by HART, REMINGTON and TODD.

BURTON J. ZIEN, identified elsewhere herein, advised that he temporarily lived with HENRY HART in HART'S room at 1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, during May, 1937. He remembered that a strawberry shortcake party was held at this place, the shortcake having been baked and brought to this residence by MURIEL SPEARE. ZIEN did not have a clear recollection of REMINGTON having resided at this address.

E. 1825 Highland Avenue

Professor HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN, Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, a former TVA employee, who has admitted prior membership in the CP at Knoxville during 1936-37 and who has identified defendant REMINGTON as one of those known to him as a member of the CP, made available to Boston Agents on May 11, 1950 a typewritten memorandum found among his possessions entitled, "MINUTES Current Events Class, June 18, 1937. Topic: Spain." This document is quoted as follows:

"Present: About a dozen persons attended this first meeting of the class. Discussion leader, Howard Bridgman.

Moved and passed that the class consider itself a separate and independent study group taking up current topics of social, economic and political interest and appointing its own discussion leaders from meeting to meetings; to meet bi-weekly as a rule or weekly when desired.

As discussion of the topic progressed, it was moved and passed that the class should not only study the issues of Spain but take the initiative in seeing that a town committee for the aid of Spanish democracy is established.

The following people volunteered to investigate the possibilities and report to the class:

165

NY 121-1958

Omea Reece, Holston Hills, 2-1205.
Jeanne Pinsire, 201 Pembroke, 3-4533.
Howard Bridgman, 1905 Prospect, 2-3646.
Francis Martin, 3003 Wimpole St., 3-8797.

Also the following people signified willingness to assist in establishing the town committee and help with its work:

"Burton Zien, 1905 Prospect, 2-3646.
M. Todd, 1825 Highland Ave., 3-8473.
Abbe Leibstein, 1037 N. Broadway, 2-4478.
Bill Remington (Todd address).
Henry Hart (Zien address).
Robert M. Howes, Ext. 414.
John Borden, 3-9453. (Dr. C. C. Cloud's 5-6 pm.)
Bernice Morgan, 808 Temple Ave., 2-1205.
Harry T. Miller, Ext. 638.

After the class session, the volunteer committee of four met and took the following action. Wrote to North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City, asking literature list and information on affiliation. Miss PINAIRE acted as Secretary. Decided that an effective town committee should be composed of leading individuals and organizations in the community. Decided to hold luncheon in immediate future to discuss this proposal with first contacts. It was understood that the existence of the present volunteer committee is entirely separate from that of the Current Events Class which however, is to be kept thoroughly informed of developments and involved in the work of setting up the town committee for the aid of Spanish democracy."

It is noted from the above document that the address of BILL REMINGTON is listed as being the same as that of MERWIN TODD, namely 1825 Highland Avenue.

The house at 1825 Highland Avenue (then as now) is the residence of Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER who is the elderly aunt of HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, identified elsewhere in this report. Mrs. WEBSTER was unable to recall

166

JET:GMM

10

NY 121-1958

REMINGTON or TODD ever residing at her house and could not recognize their photographs. She explained, however, that her nephew, HOWARD THOMAS FRAZIER, both while he was a student at the University of Tennessee and after he went to work with the TVA, frequently brought young men to her house to room with him for a few days until they were able to find a permanent place to stay. She remembered that BURTON J. ZIEN had resided at her home for several weeks in the Spring of 1937.

Mr. ZIEN was unable to recall that either TODD or REMINGTON resided at Mrs. WEBSTER'S home during the pertinent period of this investigation.

Professor BRIDGMAN likewise advised he had no independent recollection of REMINGTON residing at 1825 Highland Avenue.

The following information is being set out under PO Box 1692 because of the significance of this box to this investigation.

POST OFFICE BOX 1692, KNOXVILLE

Mrs. BERNICE B. HEFFNER, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Government Employees, Washington, D.C. consulted her records concerning Lodge #136 of the AFGE, which was formerly active among TVA employees in Knoxville, Tennessee and advised agents of the Washington Field Office that her records indicated WILLIAM REMINGTON was a member of AFGE Lodge #136, Knoxville, from December 31, 1936 through August 4, 1937. On the latter date Lodge #136 affiliated itself with the UFWA.

Mrs. HEFFNER'S records contain a membership list made up from addressograph plates which list reflects the name and address of REMINGTON as follows:


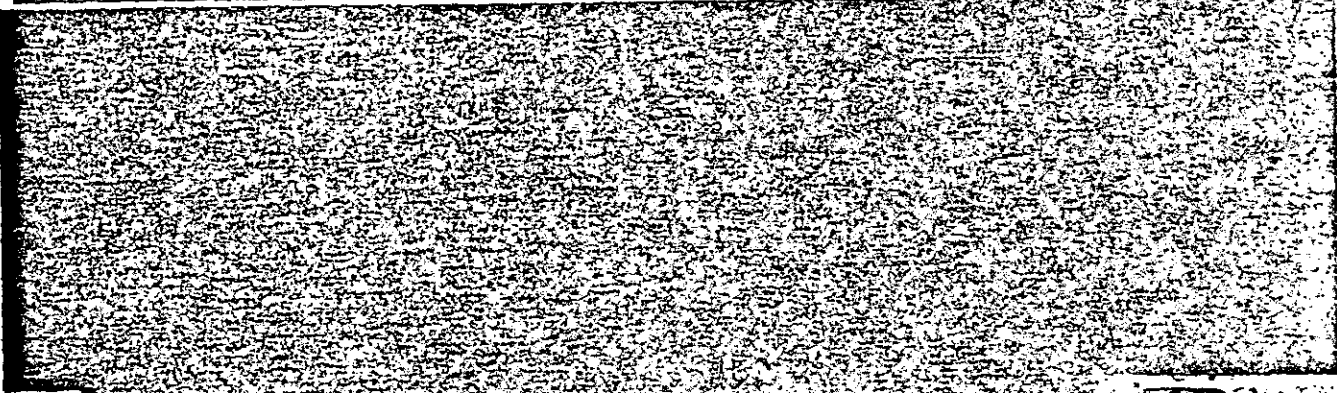
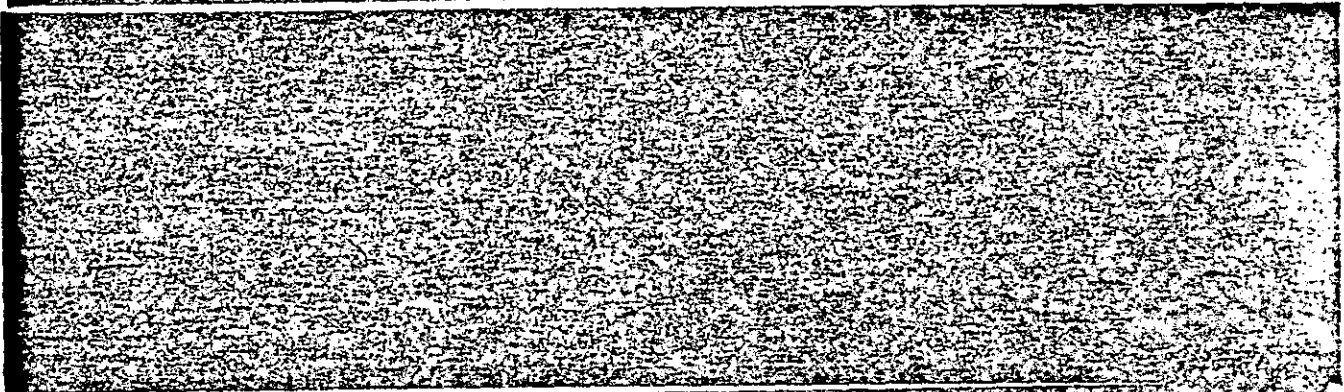
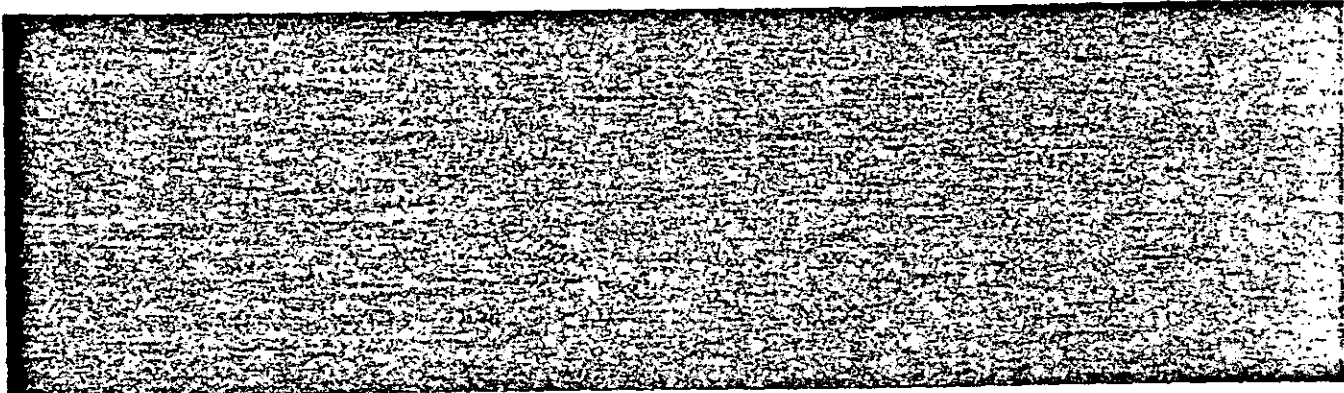
"WILLIAM REMINGTON, Post Office Box 1692,
Knoxville, Tennessee.

Another address for REMINGTON contained in the files of AFGE is 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. HEFFNER advised that original applications for

167

NY 121-1958

membership are not retained at AFGE headquarters but should be kept in the archives of the respective local lodges. Efforts to locate REMINGTON'S original AFGE membership application among old TVA union files in the custody of WILLIAM A. SHEFFER have been non-productive.



NY 121-1958

[REDACTED]

When recently questioned concerning this matter at San Francisco, CROUCH was unable to recall that REMINGTON had ever received mail through P. O. Box 1692, Knoxville.

[REDACTED]

Old records of the TVA white-collar employees' unions, both records of the AFGE and those of its predecessor, the UFWA, are presently in possession of Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER, Room 413, New Sprinkle Building, TVA, Knoxville, and were examined on April 24, 1950 by SAs Charlton C. McSwain and John A. Parker in an effort to locate the original AFGE membership application of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, to determine if it listed his mailing address as P.O. Box 1692, Knoxville. No original AFGE membership application for REMINGTON was located among the records now in custody of Mr. SHAFER. As is noted above, however, the Monthly Membership and Financial Report of AFGE Lodge #136, Knoxville, dated December 24, 1936, lists "WILLIAM REMINGTON, 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee" as a new member. This same report similarly lists "HENRY C. HART, 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville" and "MERWIN TODD, 618 Henle(y), Knoxville" as a new member.

Some original UFWA membership cards, dated in the fall of 1937, were located among the old records kept by Mr. SHAFER, but none was found bearing REMINGTON'S name. The only one bearing the mailing address of P.O. Box 1692, Knoxville, was that of ELIZABETH H. WINSTON (TODD), former wife of KENROY M. LCONBRE (McCONNELL) and, at the time of his UFWA application, the wife of MERWIN "P.T." TODD. Data appearing on her UFWA card is set forth in detail above.

JET:GMM
13

NY 121-1953

WILLIAM A. SHAFER
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER, a writer employed by the TVA at Knoxville, who advised that he was formerly Vice-President of the now inactive Local No. 24, UFWA, and had also been a member of Lodge No. 136, AFGE, produced records and files of those unions which have been retained in his personal custody. Among these records was a list entitled "T.V.A. Lodge 136, A.F.G.E., Subscription List to Knoxville Labor News," dated April 1, 1937 which Mr. SHAFER stated constituted, in his opinion, practically the entire membership of the AFGE Lodge as of that date. Appearing on said list were the following names which have appeared in this investigation:

MABEL ABERCROMBIE
Norris, Tennessee

HARRY F. ALBER
1847 Laurel Avenue

F. M. BENSON
425 West Vince Street

BERNARD BORAH
309 12th Street

→ HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN
1101 Highland Avenue

KENNETH CAMERON
Norris, Tennessee

CHRISTINE EVERSOLE
Box 2252

HOWARD FRAZIER
1825 Highland Avenue

EDWARD GLAZEK
2101 White Avenue

HENRY HART
525 North Broadway

DAVID S. MARTIN
3006 Wimpole Street

H. T. MILLER
1517 Laurel Avenue

WILLIAM REMINGTON
933 North Broadway

MURIEL F. SMITH
215 17th Street

MERWIN TODD
933 North Broadway

JET:GIM

14

NY 121-1958

Also among the records exhibited by Mr. SHAFER was a memorandum entitled "The Messenger Service: A Report to the Committee on the Authority's Program, Jan. 1937," which states problems and recommendations concerning the TVA Messenger Service, and which is signed by five messengers, as follows: HARRY T. MILLER, WALTER L. MC KEENE, WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, J. P. CHANDLER and HENRY C. HART.

The aforementioned memorandum signed by REMINGTON, HART, et al, was photostated and copies furnished to the Bureau as Exhibit A to the report of Special Agent JOHN L. PARKER dated May 3, 1950, entitled, "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON - Commerce; Loyalty of Government Employees."

Mr. WILLIAM L. SHAFER also made available, from his file of old TVA union records, the Monthly Membership and Financial Report to the National Headquarters of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL, submitted by Lodge #136, Knoxville, Tennessee, under date of December 24, 1936, which listed the names and addresses of eleven new members. Included in this list, in the following order, were:

WILLIAM REMINGTON, 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville;
MERWIN TODD, 618 Henle(y), Knoxville;
HENRY C. HART, 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville.

This list indicates that REMINGTON and HART were residing at the same address as of December, 1936. Photostatic copies of this AFGE report were similarly furnished to the Bureau as enclosures to Knoxville report dated May 3, 1950, described above.

Also among the old TVA union records made available by Mr. SHAFER were the minutes of the meeting of AFGE Lodge #136 for February 17, 1937. These minutes are typed, but not signed. Under the report of the Executive Committee, the minutes state that, "HOWARD BRIDGEMAN, CHARLES GLASS, BARRY CASPER, BURTON ZIEN, BILL REMINGTON and MURIEL SPEARE were appointed to the Education Committee." Photostatic copies of these minutes, designated as Exhibit B, were forwarded to the Bureau as enclosures

JET:GMM
15

NY 121-1958

to the report of Special Agent JOHN A. PARKER, Knoxville, dated May 3, 1950, in the case entitled, "WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON - Commerce; Loyalty of Government Employees." These minutes indicate an association between REMINGTON, BRIDGMAN, ZIEN, AND SPEARE, all alleged or admitted CP members.

Among the material from old TVA union records made available by Mr. WILLIAM A. SHAFER were the minutes of AFGE Lodge #136 for the years 1936-37. The minutes of the meeting for October 7, 1936, reflect that eleven applications for membership were approved, including those of "WILLIAM REMINGTON, Mail Room; MERWIN TODD, Coordination, and HENRY C. HART, Coordination." As indicated above, the initiation of these individuals into the AFGE was reported to the National Headquarters of AFGE on the December, 1936 monthly membership and financial report of Lodge #136.

Similarly, Mr. SHAFER made available copies of the "TVA page" which appeared in the "Knoxville Labor News," a weekly publication, during the years 1936-37. All of the "TVA pages" for this period were not contained in the old union files but a majority of the pages were located therein. It is noted that the "TVA page" of the "Knoxville Labor News" was inaugurated in the March 19, 1936 issue and KATHERINE BUCKLES, of the TVA Land Planning and Housing Division, was listed as editor of the "TVA page." Her assistants were listed as BURTON ZIEN, THURBER D. WOLFE, F. M. BENSON and CHRISTINE EVERSOLE. The October 15, 1936, issue indicated that the editorship of the "TVA page" had been taken over by BURTON ZIEN. The issue for March 11, 1937, indicates that the editorship of the "TVA page" had been relinquished by ZIEN and taken over by HENRY HART of the Research Section, TVA. News articles appearing in the above pages concerned activities of TVA employees and particularly activities of AFGE Lodge #136. The name of HOWARD BRIDGMAN frequently appears on the "TVA page" of the "Knoxville Labor News," as do the names of other contemporaries of REMINGTON. The following are the only references located to REMINGTON:

172

NY 121-1958

In the October 22, 1936, issue there appeared an article entitled "Drive Opens to Increase Lodge Roster" by WILLIAM REMINGTON. In the issue of February 18, 1937 in an article captioned "Lodge Handles Large Program," there appeared a paragraph which stated that "HOWARD BRIDGMAN of the Educational Committee announced a prospective series of forums on this important issue (personnel policies of TVA) to aid in the creation of a unified and informed opinion within the lodge on the civil service question. This program will be worked out by an enlarged educational committee consisting of BURTON ZIEN, C. F. GLASS, BILL REMINGTON and MURIEL SPEARE, together with HOWARD BRIDGMAN."

On the "TVA page" of the "Knoxville Labor News" dated April 8, 1937, under the heading "Educational Group Names, AFGE Selects Three to Cooperate with CLU and CIO Organizations in Campaign," it was stated that at the regular meeting of Lodge #136 on Wednesday night, President HUGH URBAN announced the names of three persons to represent AFGE in the Knoxville Workers Education Council. These are HOWARD BRIDGMAN, RUDOLPH BERTRAM and DAVE MARTIN. According to the plan proposed by the Lodge Committee and accepted by city groups concerned, the council will be composed of nine members, three of which will be selected by Knoxville Central Labor Union, three by the Workers Industrial Organizing Committee, and three by AFGE. Representatives of CLU have not yet been announced. HELEN GREGORY, WILL REMINGTON and HOMER WILSON were chosen by the Industrial Organizing Committee group at its last meeting."

The following paragraph from the same article in the April 8, 1937, issue is of interest since it mentions HORACE BRYANT:

"HOWARD BRIDGMAN, in reporting at the Lodge meeting on the workers education activities, announced that HORACE BRYANT had been selected to direct the work because BRYANT comes to the labor movement in Knoxville well qualified by his experience in teaching and by direct contact with trade union groups. He was at Highlander Folk School during its last winter term

JET:GMM
17

NY 121-1958

and has also worked on the staff of Commonwealth College in Arkansas. He is a member of United Mine Workers."

Mr. WILLIAM A. SHUFER, TVA, Knoxville, Tennessee, is the person to be subpoenaed in the event the above-described original records of AFGE Lodge #136 are desired as evidence.

These union files contain a few original membership application cards of persons joining the AFGE and some original UFWA membership application cards of former AFGE members who subsequent to August 4, 1937, affiliated themselves with the United Federal Workers of America, (CIO), Local #24, but no original membership application card of REMINGTON, for either the AFGE or the UFWA, was contained among the old records in Mr. SHUFER'S possession. Among the original AFGE membership application cards (all dated in approximately June, 1937) was that of JEANNE PENNIRE (ex-wife of BURTON J. ZIEN) dated June 16 and showing that CHRISTINE EVERSOLE was her sponsor for membership and that of ELIZABETH W. MILCOMBRE dated June 30, 1947, showing her address as 1412 Forest Avenue, Knoxville, and further showing that MURIEL SPELLE was her sponsor for membership. Among the original UFWA membership application cards was that of ELIZABETH H. WINSTON (TODD) who divorced KENROY MILCOMBRE and married MERWIN S. TODD in 1937. The significance of this card which is undated and which appears to be ELIZABETH'S application for membership in UFWA, Local #24, lies in the fact that it lists her mailing address as "Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee." Her residence address is shown thereon as 1221 Western Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, and her employment as "assistant clerk-steno" in the Cost Engineering Section (of TVA).

Her name, in ink, appears as "ELIZABETH H. WINSTON" but beside it, in pencil, appears the word "TODD". The mailing address of "Box 1692" has been scratched through with a pencil and the address of "1221 Western Avenue", also written in pencil, substituted therefor. The original of this card, found among old UFWA records at TVA, is being retained in the Knoxville file.

174

NY 121-1958

The address of Post Office Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee, has figured prominently in instant investigation since it was obtained by HORACE BRYAN, 933 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 8, 1937, giving the nature of his business as "workers education" and listing M. TODD, HARRY BRIDGEMAN and BERNARD BORAH as references. Listing of this box was later changed on Post Office records to add the name FRANCIS J. MARTIN as a user. REMINGTON is alleged to have given P.O. Box 1692, Knoxville, Tennessee, as his mailing address in making application for membership in AFGE Lodge #136, according to addressograph lists of AFGE headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Attention is directed to the Monthly Membership and Financial Report of AFGE Lodge #136 dated December 24, 1936, which lists WILLIAM REMINGTON, 920 Temple Avenue "as a new initiate."

Since the above membership report shows REMINGTON joined AFGE in December, 1936 and Knoxville Post Office records reflect the above P.O. Box 1692 was first obtained by BRYAN on March 8, 1937, the time element enters into the picture and efforts at Knoxville to reconcile this apparent discrepancy have been non-productive. Post Office records at Knoxville indicate that P.O. Box 1692 was not used by anyone prior to March 8, 1937, when it was initially issued to BRYAN.

175

NY 121-1958

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

T-1



T-2



T-3



T-5



T-10



~~SECRET~~

NY 121-1958

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-11

[REDACTED]

T-12

[REDACTED]

T-13

Informant GREGORY in the case entitled NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was.; ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R^h. The information given by her concerning MAURICE HALPERIN was obtained from the report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, New York, 12/5/45 in the case entitled NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was.; ET AL; ESPIONAGE - R, pages 32 and 33. Though this informant is no longer carried under a T symbol inasmuch as the information concerning NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER when originally reported in this case was carried under a T symbol, it is being carried so in this report. (See SA MATTHEW'S report, page 29, paragraph 4, wherein this information is attributed to T-7).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

T-16

[REDACTED]

NY 121-1958

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-17

[REDACTED]

T-23

T-24

T-25

T-26

T-27

T-28

[REDACTED]

173

NY 121-1958

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-29

T-30

T-32

T-33

T-34

T-35

LOUIS F. BUDENZ.

NY 121-1958

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-36

T-38

T-39

T-40

NY 121-1958

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-41

T-42

T-43

T-44

T-45

T-46

NY 121-1958

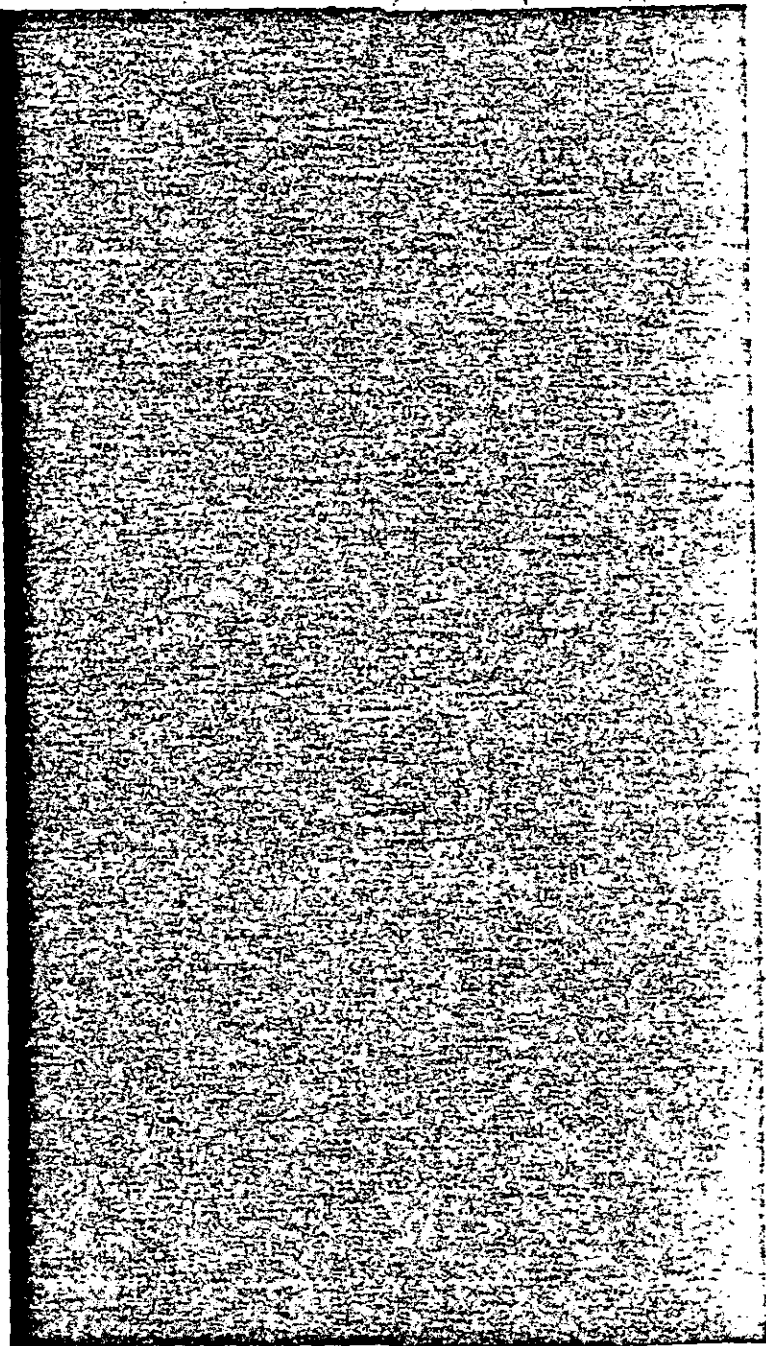
ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-47

T-48

T-49

T-50



182

NY 121-1958

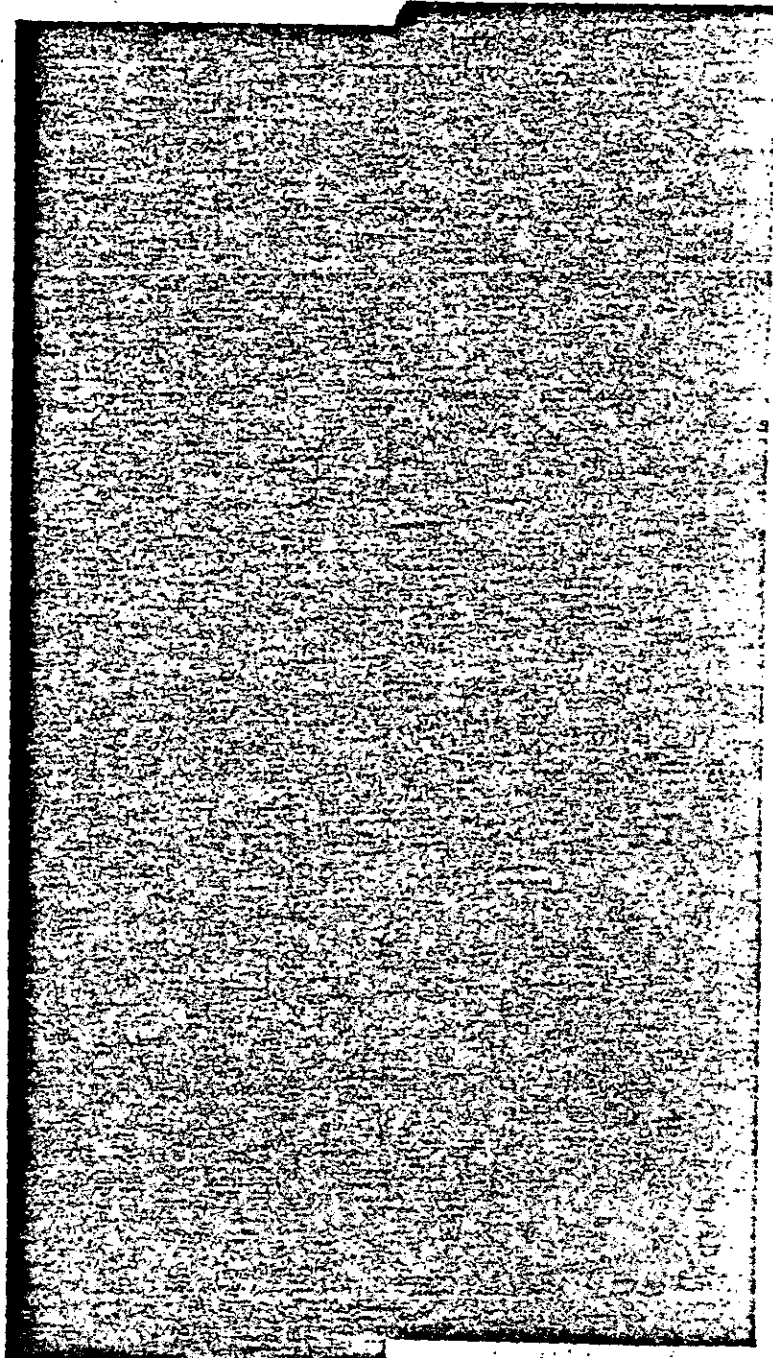
ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd.)

T-51

T-52

T-53

T-54



NY 121-1958

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGES

PART I

PERSONAL HISTORY OF SUBJECT.....3-10

PART II

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND QUASI-LEGAL
PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE SUBJECT..... 12-15

PART III

AGGRAVATING OR MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES..... 17-18

PART IV

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY..... 20-26

PART V

ALLEGATIONS OF Mrs. ANN MOOS REMINGTON..... 28-70

PART VI

INTERVIEWS WITH REMINGTON..... 72-106

PART VII

INDIVIDUALS WHO INVESTIGATION REFLECTS MAY HAVE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OF REMINGTON AND HIS ESPIONAGE
ACTIVITY DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. 108-138

Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD S. REDMONT..... 108-119

HELEN G. SCOTT..... 112

ELEANOR FRANKLIN DRIESEN..... 112

[REDACTED]..... [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]..... [REDACTED]

PEGGY HOBBS..... 113

MALCOLM HOBBS..... 113

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT S. LEHMAN..... 119-126

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>PAGES</u>
<u>PART VII (Cont'd)</u>	
Mrs. MARGARET C. HINCKLEY.....	128-134
WILLIAM WILLARD HINCKLEY.....	128-133
ROLAND H. and FRANCES BROWNLEE.....	134-138

PART VIII

<u>JEAN PROCESS OR "GARBAGE FORMULA".....</u>	140-155
1. War Production Board Files.....	145
2. Bureau of Standards Tests.....	146-150
3. Navy Department Records.....	150-152
4. U. S. Patent Office Records.....	152-154
5. Patent Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of Army.....	154-155

PART IX

RESULTS OF INTERVIEW OF WPB PERSONNEL.....	157-248
FORMULA FOR MAKING SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND ALCOHOL FROM GARBAGE.....	249-274

PART X

AVAILABILITY OF AIRCRAFT DATA TO REMINGTON.....	276-316
---	---------

PART XI

DOCUMENTS INDICATING AVAILABILITY OF AIRCRAFT DATA TO REMINGTON.....	318-319
---	---------

PART XII

PUBLICATIONS AT WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CONTAINING PERTINENT AIRCRAFT DATA.....	321-328
---	---------

NY 121-1958

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>PAGES</u>
<u>PART XIII</u>	
REMINGTON - BLAISDELL ASSOCIATION.....	330-334
<u>PART XIV</u>	
SECURITY REGULATIONS AT WPB.....	336-340
<u>PART XV</u>	
RELEASE OF INFORMATION TO THE PRESS.....	342-350
<u>PART XVI</u>	
INVESTIGATION CONCERNING ACTIVITY OF REMINGTON IN NEW YORK.....	352-370
<u>PART XVII</u>	
INTERVIEWS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO KNEW REMINGTON AT THE TIME HE ATTENDED DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AND INFORMATION DEVELOPED CONCERNING REMINGTON'S YCL ACTIVITY	372-409
1. LEWIS JACKSON HOLMES.....	372-374
2. ROSCOE C. GILES, Jr.....	374-377
3. RICHARD STOREY SMITH, aka: Rick Smith.....	377-379
4. ARTHUR ROOT, Jr.....	379
5. EUGENE ROSENSTOCK-HUESSY.....	379
6. JOHN PARKE,.....	380-381
7. ROBBINS W. BARSTOW, Jr.....	381-389
8. WILLIAM A. MARTIN.....	390-392
9. CHARLES P. LIVERMORE.....	392-394
10. DAVID CLARK NORRIS.....	395-399
11. DANIEL H. SCHWARTZ.....	400-401
12. CHARLES DAVIS.....	401-403
13. Major WILLIAM CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, USMAC,.....	403-405
14. ROBB B. KELLEY.....	405-407
15. WILLIAM GOODMAN.....	408-409

186

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

PAGES

PART XVIII

INDIVIDUAL ALLEGED TO HAVE RECRUITED REMINGTON INTO THE COMMUNIST PARTY.....	411-412
---	---------

PART XIX

INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN GIVE PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING REMINGTON'S ACTIVITY IN KNOXVILLE.....	414-542
---	---------

1. HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN.....	414-418,
	469-471
2. KENNETH E. McCONNELL.....	419-431
3. Mrs. CHRISTINE EVERSOLE BENSON.....	432-439
4. Mrs. MURIEL S. WILLIAMS.....	440-441,
	472-474
5. RUDOLF F. BERTRAM.....	442-457
6. PAUL C. CROUCH.....	458-465

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING THE "SOUTHERN WORKER" AND THE "NEW SOUTH".....	466-468
--	---------

1. Mrs. HAROLD MANSFIELD, nee, Mabel Abercrombie.....	475-485
2. MERWIN S. TODD.....	486-487
3. HENRY C. HART.....	492-494,
	529-536
4. HORACE PAUL BRYAN.....	495-503
	537-542
5. DAVID LIVINGSTONE MARTIN.....	504-507
6. FRANCIS JAMES MARTIN.....	507-509
7. BURTON J. ZIEN.....	510-520,
	528
8. Miss JEANNE PINAIRE.....	521-527

NY 121-1958

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

PAGES

PART XX

KNOWN ADDRESSES OF DEFENDANT AT KNOXVILLE,
TENNESSEE IN 1936-1937

	544-560
A. YMCA.....	544
B. 920 Temple Avenue.....	544
1. Knoxville T-3.....	544-
	546
C. 933 North Broadway.....	546
1. Mr. J. S. REMINE.....	546
2. Miss RUBY COX.....	546-
	548
D. 1013 Oak Avenue.....	548
1. J. S. REMINE.....	548
2. Mrs. G. F. WATSON.....	548
3. ARVIN C. LUNSFORD.....	549
4. BURTON J. ZIEN.....	550
E. 1825 Highland Avenue.....	550
1. HOWARD ALLEN BRIDGMAN.....	550
2. Mrs. FRANCES WEBSTER.....	551
3. BURTON ZIEN and HOWARD BRIDGMAN	552
F. Post Office Box 1692.....	552
1. Mrs. BERNICE B. HEFFNER.....	552
2. Mr. E. O. BEELER.....	553
3. Mr. C. E. KIDD.....	553
4. PAUL CROUCH.....	554
5. WILLIAM A. SHAFER.....	555-
	560

NY 121-1958

I N D E X

ABBOTT, LYNDON 519

ABERCROMBIE, MABEL 9, 431, 432, 440, 441,
460, 475, 481, 485, 494,
499, 521, 545, 555

ABERNETHY, WILLIAM E. 157

ABRAMOWITZ, Mr. 201

ABRAMS, ELIZABETH K., Miss 157, 158

ALBER, CHIC 441

ALBER, HARRY F. 555

ALBERT, "CHICK" 85

ALDEN, LUCAS 235

ALLEN, JEROME M. 4

ALLEN, KATE 59

ALLEN, TED 59, 61

ALPERS, Dr. BERNARD J. 526, 527

ANGELL, JAMES W. 82

APPEL, DONALD T. 554

ARENAL, LUIS (BASTAR) 59, 61

ARENAL, ROSE BEIGEL 61

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

AUGUSTINE, W. J. Mr. 207, 208, 210

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

AUSTRIAN, RALPH BROOKE	141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 179, 182, 200, 218, 219, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 267, 293, 313
BAITY, Dr. H. G.	488, 489
BALME, GASTON	290, 334, 350
BARLOGA, ROY J. (Special Agent)	313
BARNETT, MILTON	41, 363, 364
BARR, WINIFRED	69
BARSTOW, ROBBINS W., Jr.	381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389
BATT, WILLIAM L.	80
BAUER, CHARLES	288, 289
BEAN, LOUIE	87
BEATTY, JOHN J.	251, 252
BECKMAN, F. WOODS	451
BEELER, Mr. E. O.	553
BENSON, Mrs. CHRISTINE HOPE EVERSOLE	430, 432, 434, 435, 436, 441, 477, 506, 519, 555, 557, 559
BENSON, FORREST MITCHELL (JACK)	434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 519, 555, 557
BENTLEY, ELIZABETH TURRILL	12, 13, 17, 20-26, 28, 33, 34, 39, 43, 46-48, 54, 56, 62, 63, 76, 101, 103, 108-111, 113-116, 118, 119, 126, 127, 129, 140, 141, 197, 228, 231, 238, 246, 272, 273, 276-280, 287-289, 348

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

BERNSTEIN, WALTER	37
BERRY, Mr. MARSHALL	446
BERTRAM, Mrs. HANNAH T. (HANNY)	446, 453
BERTRAM, RUDOLF F.	442-446, 448-457, 520, 558
BJORN, EUGENE E. (Special Agent)	374, 377
BLAISDELL, THOMAS C., Jr.	18, 41, 49, 84, 141-143, 145, 148, 153, 159, 161, 164, 165, 167-169, 173-175, 178, 180, 182, 185, 187, 192-194, 196, 197, 199, 200, 202, 204, 205, 207, 213-216, 220-224, 233, 235, 237-241, 247, 248, 255-258, 260, 265-267, 271, 279, 282, 284-286, 290, 291, 293, 294, 301, 312, 314-316, 318, 319, 327, 330-334, 346, 347
BLOCK, HARRY	60
BORAH, BERNARD "BUCK"	37, 77, 431, 441, 463, 473, 477, 496, 500, 505, 512, 513, 521, 522, 553, 555, 560
BORAH, MURIEL SPEARE	431, 432, 485
BORDEN, JOHN	440, 516, 551

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

BORGSTROM, Dr. PARRY	151
BORWICK, HARRY G.	232
BOST, Mrs. RALPH	490
BRACKENWAGEN, Miss HOPE	158, 159, 331, 337
BRADLEY, DAVE	36, 61, 62
BRADLEY, DAVID JOHN	61, 62
BRADLEY, STEVE	62
BRADY, ROBERT (Professor)	38
BRANCH, DOROTHY Mrs.	489
BREWINK, JAMES L.	155
BREUSTER, WILLIAM R. (Colonel)	484, 485
BRIDGEMAN, HARRY	463
BRIDGMAN, HOWARD ALLEN	9, 414-418, 434, 469-471, 473, 475, 477, 485, 487, 498-500, 512, 515-517, 519-521, 530, 550, 551, 553, 555-558, 560
BROWN, Mr. F.	20
BROWNLEE, FRANCES	49, 50, 64, 134, 136, 137, 138, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

BROWNLEE, ROLAND H.

49, 50, 64, 134, 135,
136, 137, 353, 354,
356, 357, 358

BRUNNERS, Dr.

251

BRYAN, HORACE
(BRYANT)

9, 77, 114, 440, 462,
463, 470, 473, 477, 487,
495-503, 537-542, 546-548,
553, 554, 558, 560

BUCKLES, ANNA KATHERINE

436, 470, 494, 515,
519, 520, 532-535, 557

BUCKLEY, Dr.

266, 267

BUCKMASTER, HENRIETTA

87, 133, 134

BUNKER, ARTHUR H.

300-302

BUTLER, ALBERT

293

CADDEN, JOSEPH

41, 78, 87, 128

CAMERON, KENNETH

477, 555

CASKEY, HELEN M.

312

CASPER, BARRY

517, 556

CATHER, Mr. A. H.

466-468

CATTON, BRUCE

159-161, 342, 348

CHAMBERS, CHARLES W.

293, 333, 336, 349

CHAMBERLAIN, Major
WILLIAM CHARLES

403-405

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

CHANDLER, J. P. (Defense Attorney)	264, 265, 267, 556
CHASE, CHARLES H.	161-165
CHEEK, Major WILL T.	450
CHRISTENAT, HARRY B.	165-167, 336, 337, 340
CHRISTOPHER, PAUL	500
CLAIBORNE, Mrs.	453, 454
CLAPP, GORDON R.	451
CLARK, TOM C. (Attorney General)	34, 132
CLEVELAND, WILLIAM CHARLES	288, 323, 349
CLOSE, UPTON	257, 262, 265
CLOUD, GARRICK C. Dr.	471
COLEY, MERLE ESTES	65
COLCORD, JOANNA C.	451
COLER, LEE, Miss	464, 467, 468
CONE, FREDRICK M.	168-171
COOLER, FRED W.	491
COOLER, FRED W., Mrs.	491
COOPER, ORAH P., Mrs.	171-174, 331

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

COPELAND, EDWARD MORRIS	304
CORBETT, KENNERLY R. (Special Agent)	76, 83, 88, 91, 103
CORNELISON, WILLIAM R.	76, 83, 88, 91-96, 98, 99, 101-103
COVEL, THOMAS E.	174
COX, Miss RUBY	9, 486, 502, 503, 546-548
CROUCH, Mrs. EMMA	464
CROUCH, PAUL MICHAEL	77, 458-468, 485, 500, 501, 506, 508, 509, 518, 553, 554
CROUCH, SYLVIA	464
DALLAN, DOREEN	314
DANIELS, FRANZ	501
DANTON, Mrs. EMILY	466
DARBIE, MILDRED	72
DAVENPORT, ROBERT	93
DAVIDSON, MILDRED C., Mrs.	174, 175
DAVIS, CHARLES	401-403, 408, 409
DeBATT, LUCILLE (LUCILA)	158, 338
DEISS, JAY	87
DEWEY, BRADLEY	251

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

DICKINSON, EDWARD T. Jr.	158; 170; 175-184; 187; 196; 213; 216; 230; 231; 233; 234; 239; 258; 270; 284; 291; 338; 342; 347
DIETZ, WAYNE	3
DOBAY, GEORGE	366
DOOLEY, GLENN A.	7, 436, 446
DOUGLAS, PAUL H.	448
DRIESEN, ELEANOR FRANKLIN	112
DULIN, WILLIAM CARTER	184, 185
EBERSTADT, FERDINAND	270
EGRI, THEODORE	411, 412
EISLER, GERHART	353
ELDER, ALBERT L.	153
ELLIOT, EMILY aka: "Sally Smith"	378
ELLIOTT, Mrs. W. G.	548
ELSBREE, Professor	406
ELWIN, Mrs. ATIL	185; 187-189; 226; 229; 283; 384; 332; 333
ELWYN, DAVID HUNTER	50, 136, 358, 359
EMERY, Mrs. GEORGE I.	292, 331
EZEKIEL, Dr.	208

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

FERGUSON, HOMER Senator	114, 382, 386
FESLER, JAMES W.	182; 190-192, 300, 326, 342
FINER, Dr. HERMAN	434
FISHER, ROY	274
FITCH (Mrs. GEORGE I. EMERY)	292, 331
FITZGERALD, STEPHEN	307-312
FOSTER, LUCIUS F.	192-195
FOWLE R	87
FOX, BERTRAND	263, 266, 268
FOX, MATTHEW	141, 144, 145, 179, 182, 187, 188, 196, 200, 206, 218, 228, 231, 255, 258, 259, 260, 261, 284, 293, 305
FRANCO, General	387
FRANKFURTER, FELIX	33
FRANTZ, JOHNNY	85
FRAZIER, HOWARD THOMAS	429; 469; 471; 477; 511; 512, 516, 551, 552, 555
FRAZIER, Mrs. MARGARET HUNTER	476

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

FREEDMAN, MORTON	79
FRIEDMAN, MORTON	41
FUNKER, ARTHUR	174
GABLER, REGINA	482-484
GANT, GEORGE F.	450
GELFER, EDWARD F.	195, 196, 323, 324
GEORGE, EDWARD B.	302-305
GERSON, AL	29, 38, 66
GERSON, SIMON WILLIAM	60, 65, 66
GERTLER, MAYNARD	82, 352, 353
GILES, ROSCOE C.	374-377
GILLILAND, EDWARD R.	251
GILLMAN, JOE	84
GLADIEUX, BERNARD	299
GLASS, CHARLES	517, 520, 556
GLAZEK, EDWARD M.	512, 516, 555
GOLDBERG	300
GOLDENTHAL, ADOLPH J.	187, 196-199, 236, 284, 326
GOLDENTHAL, Mrs. ADOLPH J.	199, 200-203, 292
GOLDSMITH, RAYMOND W.	174, 200, 203-210, 236, 291, 293

583
-575-

198

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

GOLOS, JACOB	21-23, 43, 46, 47, 99, 109, 140, 276
GOODELMAN, ALRON J.	355
GOODELMAN, HARRY J.	355
GOODELMAN, LEON	50, 63, 64, 136, 137, 353-358
GOODMAN, WILLIAM	402, 407-409
GORDON, LINDOLN	211
GRANT, DAVID aka: David Grad	62
GREEN, GIL	127
GREENBERG, IRVING L.	482, 484
GREGORY, HELEN	520, 558
HADSEL, RALPH	87
HALL, Dr.	252
HALL, Mr.	451
HALL, R. L.	468
HALL, ROB F.	466-468
HELPERIN, MAURICE	353
HAMBERGER, PHILIP	366

JPY
-576-

199

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

HANCOCK, LUCY	84
HANKS, JAMES J.	187, 211-214, 284, 327, 330
HANNA	300
HARRIMAN, AVERILL	211, 269
HART, HENRY C.	9, 37, 77, 415, 426, 431, 460, 470, 471, 476, 477, 485, 492-494, 511, 512, 514, 516, 517, 521, 522, 528, 529, 532, 533, 536, 544, 545, 548, 549, 551, 554, 555, 557
HARTSFIELD, IRENE	476
HASTINGS, FRANK	465
HAYHOE, Mrs. GLADYS	157, 214, 215
HEFFNER, Mrs. BERNICE B.	552
HEINZE, WALTER O.	258, 291
HELEN	23, 31-33, 39, 40, 43-47, 50, 51, 56, 79, 81, 86, 88-91, 101, 102, 111
HELFGOTT, Dr. HATHAN	113
HENRIETTA	87
HERMAN, ALAN	61
HERNDON, Mrs. JANE (SMITH)	187, 331

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

HETZEL, Mrs. MARION DU BOIS 134
 HETZEL, RALPH 133, 134
 HINCKLEY, Mrs. MARGARET C. 126-129
 HINCKLEY, WILLIAM WILLARD 41, 87, 126, 128-130, 133
 HITCH, CHARLES JOHNSON 18, 171, 187, 221, 226,
 268, 270, 272, 282,
 284
 HITCH, TOMMY 197
 HIXSON, Mrs. ANN VITTORE 487
 HOBBS, MALCOLM 113
 HOBBS, PEGGY 113
 HOBDAY, Mrs. JAMES C.
 (LORRAINE) 185, 186, 188, 229, 283,
 285, 325, 326, 348
 HOFFMAN, MORTON 94
 HOFFMAN, PAUL 181
 HOGAN, PAULINE 290, 291
 HOGE, FRANCIS H. Jr. 236, 237, 261, 312, 313
 HOGUET, PETER 181
 HOLCOMBE, Dr. ARTHUR NORMAN 194, 349
 HOLMES, LEWIS JACKSON 372-374
 HOPKINS, MARRY 286

5-86
 -578-

201

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

HORTON, MILES	436, 499, 496, 587
HOUSER, P. M.	448
HOWARD, Dr. FRANK L.	148, 149
HOWELL, PETER	95
HOWES, ROBERT	471, 516, 551
HUBERMAN, LEO	64, 354, 355, 358
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
HUMPHRIES, FRANCES	248
HUNTINGTON, ALBERT	215
HUNTINGTON, LLOYD LUCIUS	452
HURET, VIRGINIA	235
HUTCHISON, H. M., Mr.	453
IMANDT, ANN MOOS	3
JACK	78
JACKSON, ESTHER	401
JACKSON, HUGH WILLIAM	294, 333
JAFFE, PHILIP	87
JEAN, JAMES WILLIAM	141-148; 150-155; 255-261, 265-268, 313
JENNISON, HENRY Professor	512, 516, 535

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

JOHN	79, 80, 86, 88, 89, 101, 102
JOHNSON, ANNE	475
JOHNSON, HELEN	45, 80, 89, 109, 114, 116-119
JOHNSON, LEONARD F. (Special Agent)	382, 384, 385, 388
KALIN, HARVEY	193
KATZ, SIDNEY	41
KAVANAUGH, Mrs. CAROL ZIGROSSER	359, 360, 366
KEENEY, MARY JANE	134, 353
KELLEY, ROBB B.	405-407
KENNEDY, Mr. E. J.	152
KENNEDY, EMILY A.	215, 216
KENNELLY, JOHN J. (Special Agent)	307, 308
"KENNETH"	427
KERR, Mr. PAUL E.	453
KEYES, Dr. DONALD B.	249-252, 254
KIDD, Mr. C. E.	553
KITCHEN, VELTA BENTRICE	217-219, 259

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

LEHMAN, LILIA	52-54, 67, 119-122, 125
LEHMAN, JAMES	53
LEHMAN, ROBERT S.	52-54, 67, 93, 119, 121-125
LEHMAN, VIVIAN (CADDEN)	78, 87
LEIBSTEIN, ABE	426
LENNON	300
LENNON, JOHN J.	230, 286, 287, 324, 325, 331, 336, 344
LEPILSKY, Dr. ALBERT	448, 449
LEVENSOHN, Dr. ZIGMOND M.	68
LIBREY, FREDERICK IRVING (LIBBY)	169, 184, 210, 231, 248
LIEBMAN, VIVIAN	38
LIEBSTEIN, ABE	516, 517, 551
LIVERMORE, CHARLES P.	35, 37, 373, 374, 385, 392, 393, 394
LIVESKY, EUGENE	195, 280
LIVINGSTON, JOE	304
LOCKE, EDWIN A. Jr.	298, 299, 300, 302
LOMBARD, Dr. ALBERT	219, 220, 293, 344
LONG, EDWARD J.	548

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

KLEIMAN, ROBERT

85

KLEIN, ALBERT
(Special Agent)

458

KLINE, G. M.

153

KNUTSON

89

KRAVCHENKO

34, 47

KRYLOV, BORIS N.

113

KUZNETS, SIMON

196, 205, 207, 216, 236

LAGELBAUER

252

LAMB, ROBERT

270

LAMONT, CORLISE

87

LANDESCO, JOHN

448

LEIMAN, CHARLES F.

34

LARDNER

99

LARSON, JESS

319

LARUE, MARY

475

LASKY, HAROLD

38

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM

230, 241

LECKIE, HUBERT

96

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

LOTSPEICH, ROY N.	547
LOVE, CHARLES THOMAS	487
LOVETT, Mr.	208
LUCY	78
LUNSFORD, ARVIN C.	549
LYONS, EUGENE	383
MACHEN, L. C. Commander	151
MAC MAHON, ARTHUR Professor	18
MCCRUM, ROBERT S.	281
MAGDOFF, HARRY	87
MANSFIELD, HAROLD	475, 481, 482, 484, 485
MANSFIELD, Mrs. HAROLD neo MABEL ABERCROMBIE	37
MARLOWE, WILLIAM CHESTERN	9, 77, 501, 546
MARTIN, DAVID LIVINGSTON wa: David Stone Martin	77, 426, 429, 440, 460; 471, 477, 478, 503-509, 514, 520, 525, 555, 558
MARTIN, FRANCIS JAMES Jr.	426, 429, 440, 460, 462, 464, 471, 477, 501, 505, 506, 507, 509, 514, 516, 517, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 551, 553, 554
MARTIN, RUTH	477

591
-593-

206

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

MARTIN, THELMA	477, 506
MARTIN, WILLIAM A.	37, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379, 390, 391, 392
MARZALL, JOHN A. Commissioner	153
MASON, EARL E.	511
MASON, Mrs. EARL E.	511
MASTER, ROBERT J.	280
MATTSON, JULIUS L. (Special Agent)	28, 34, 419, 420
MAY, STACY	207, 230, 242, 243, 247, 283, 289, 294, 295, 296, 297, 349
MAZIQUE, JEWEL	401
McCLAREN, LOUISE	51
McCONNELL, KENNETH E.	419-431, 433, 440, 441, 456, 460, 461, 473, 475, 477, 486, 488, 489, 491, 512, 514, 521, 522, 525, 526, 554, 559
McCOOL, JOHN S. (Special Agent)	308
McDANIEL Professor	373
McEWEN, GEORGE	220, 221
McINTYRE, BROWER	261

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

McKEHMAN, WALTER L.	556
McLAREN, Mrs. LOUISE LEONARD	538
McNUGHTON, D. A.	453
McPHERSON, Dr. A. T.	147, 148
McSWAIN, CHARLTON C. (Special Agent)	427, 428, 510, 518
MEADE, JOHN Colonel	454
MEARS, THOMAS W.	149
MEEHAN, JOSEPH	304
MEIGS, MERRILL C.	289, 345
MERRELL, ANTHONY L.	280
MEYER, BENJAMIN	280
MICHAEL, GENE	221, 222, 223, 315, 330
MILLER, HARRY T.	516, 551, 555, 556
MILLS, JAMES R, Jr., Major	154
MINTON, BRUCE	44, 269
MOHR	252
MONRAD, KARL C.	251
MONTGOMERY, SARAH	78
MOORE, CABLER WILLIAM	145

173

~~585~~

208

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

MOOS, ANN Miss 355, 356, 358, 363, 368
MOOS, ELIZABETH Mrs. 79, 86, 88, 361, 363,
367, 368
MORGAN, BERNICE 516, 551
NATCHO 60
NATHAN, ROBERT R. 141; 142, 145, 158, 161,
162, 183-186, 190, 196,
197, 202, 205, 215, 216,
224, 225, 226, 227, 228,
229, 230, 231, 232, 234,
235, 236, 239, 248, 255,
256, 258, 266, 267, 271,
282, 283, 285, 286, 287,
295, 312, 319, 324, 325,
331, 332, 336, 338, 344,
345, 347, 348
NAUMANN, OSCAR 231, 232, 233, 346
NELSON, DONALD M. 80, 146, 160, 161, 169,
170, 202, 211, 212, 232,
233, 249, 264, 271, 285,
289, 298, 303, 309, 336,
345, 347
NEMETH, WILLIAM C. 158, 233, 234, 235, 292,
345
NEMETH, Mrs. WILLIAM C. 235, 236
NEWHALL, ARTHUR 146, 252, 253
NEWMAN, JAMES R. 171, 187, 284
NISENSEN, RUTH 354

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

NOBLE, Dr. DOUGLAS	67, 69
NOBLE, THOMAS	70
NOONAN, GREGORY F. Judge	14, 15
NORRIS, DAVID CLARK	395-399
NORTH, ALEX	59, 60
NORTH HOWARD	414
NORTH, JOSEPH	29-31, 38, 40-43, 50, 52, 53, 59, 60, 66, 67, 79, 80, 86, 88, 92, 97, 99, 101, 102, 120-123, 125
NORTMAN, P. BERNARD	65, 82
NORTMAN, DOROTHY	65
O'CONNER Detective	547, 548
O'DONNELL, WILLIAM G. (Special Agent)	372, 373
O'GORMAN, (JUAN)	59, 60
O'REAR, JUANITA	476
ORTMER, Dr.	252
PAGE, FRANK Jr.	154
PARE, ELAINE	36
PARIS, Mrs. GEORGE H. aka: Mrs. Roxie J. Paris	452, 453, 506

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

PARKE, JOHN	380, 381
PARKER, JOHN A. (Special Agent)	510, 518
PERLO, VICTOR	197
PERSONS, JAMES	470
PFORR, CLARENCE O.	248
PHILLIPS, JULIET	236
PICCOLI	60
PINAIRE, JEANNE	432, 441, 516, 517, 521-526, 551, 559
PITTMAN, ERNEST W.	254
POULSON, Mrs. BRIDGET	38
PREISS, JACK	373, 374
RASKIN, JACK	401
RAUH, JOSEPH	182, 231, 528
RAVEN, ROBERT	517
REDMONT, BERNARD SIDNEY	25, 26, 33, 45, 46, 49, 50, 81, 82, 85, 89, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 108-112, 114-116, 118, 136, 137, 360
REDMONT, Mrs. BERNARD S. aka Joan Rothenberg	45, 46, 49, 50, 85, 108, 111, 115, 116, 136, 137
REECE, OMEA	516, 551

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

REED, MORTON M. (Special Agent)	146
REEDE, JAMES W.	478
REITZ, Dr. W.	448
REMINE, J. S.	9, 501, 546, 548
REMINGTON, ANN MOOS	22, 24, 25, 28-69, 78, 79, 88, 91, 92, 106, 108, 114-122, 126, 128, 129, 134, 135, 140, 279, 352-354, 356, 358-361, 370, 473
REMINGTON, BRUCE	3
REMINGTON, FREDERICK	3
REMINGTON, GALEYN	3
ROE, ROBERT M.	150, 151
ROGERS, Dr. HARRY S.	261, 262
ROGERS, WILLIAM	302
ROOT, ARTHUR Jr.	373, 374, 379
ROSEN, Mrs.	85
ROSEN, Mr.	86
ROSENBERG, ALLAN R.	353
ROSENSTOCK-HUESSY, EUGENE	373, 379
ROSSER, ROBERT S. Lieutenant Colonel	484, 485

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

ROTHENBERG, DONALD	85, 94, 96, 100, 111, 112
ROTHENBERG, Mrs. DONALD	96, 97
RYAN, R. F. (Special Agent)	72
RYAN, JAMES W. (Special Agent)	298, 302
RYDLUN, EDWIN G.	281
SCHIMMEL, HERBERT	82
SCHIRMER, BOONE	36, 61, 62
SCHMERLER, SAM	78
SCHMIDT, WALTER	250
SCHOLL, Mrs. MORRIS	236, 237
SCHRYVER, ANNA KATHERINE BUCKLES	29, 36, 51, 411, 500, 501
SCHRYVER, LEE	51, 532, 534
SCHWARTZ, BOB	96
SCHWARTZ, DANIEL HERBERT	37, 400, 401
SCHWARTZ, JOSEPHINE	401
SCOTT, HELEN G.	82, 112
SEARLES, FRED W. Jr.	141, 196, 255, 271, 301
SELLS, OSCAR H. (Special Agent)	76, 83, 88, 91, 92, 103, 104

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

SETTLE, STANLEY C. (Special Agent)	423, 425
SHAFFER, WILLIAM A.	553-557, 559
SHAW, CARROLL K.	158; 159; 204, 238-240, 291, 327, 346
SHEA, LAURENCE M.	145
SHEPHERD, JANE	181
SHERMAN, ELIZABETH (BENTLEY)	20
SHERRARD, ALFRED	241-246, 294, 300, 328, 348
SHULTZ, EDWIN BESWICK	450
SILVER, LOUIS	148
SILVERMAN, ABRAHAM GEORGE	231, 280
SILVERMAN, JULIUS	280
SILVERMASTER, GREGORY	353
SILVERMASTER, HELEN	353
SIMMONS, JOHN B. (Special Agent)	372, 373
SKRIBINGIN, NIKOLAI A.	112
SMITH, BEATRICE ADELE	65
SMITH, EDWIN SEYMOUR	87, 370, 378
SMITH, EMILY aka "Sally" Smith	378

599
-591-

214

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

SMITH, HANNAH nee Mrs. Adolph J. Goldenthal	199
SMITH, JANE HERNDON	291, 332
SMITH, MAYNARD E. Mrs.	313-316
SMITH, MARY	475
SMITH, RICHARD STOREY aka: Rick Smith	372, 374, 375, 377-379
SMITH, RUFUS BURR	187, 197, 284
SOKOLOV, ANNA	59, 60
SOLOFF, SYLVIA	165
SOLOMON, ALBERT H. Jr. (Special Agent)	419, 420
SPEARLE, CHARLES	531
SPEARLE, MURIEL	432
SPIEGAL, SHIRLEY M.	236
STACHEL, JACK	370
STANLEY, JAMES S.	305-307
STAPP	300
STEIN, HAROLD	171
STEIN, JOE	406
STEPHENS, LILLIAN	475

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

STETTINIUS, EDWARD	308
STEWART, WARD	83
STILLINGS, BEVERLY JUNGWITSCH	292
STONE, I. S.	264
STUART	378
SUTTERLAND, LILLIAN	3
SWENSON, Mrs. ANNA	240, 241
TALLEY, FRANK B. (deceased)	485
TALLEY, KENNETH B. (deceased)	429, 479
TATOR, Mr.	251
TAUB, ALEX	149
TAYLOR, MAURICE A. (Special Agent)	28
THORNEBURGH, LUCILLE	470
THRAN, SALLIE LOU NEWCOMB	475
TODD, ELIZABETH WINSTON MALCOLM	415, 425, 428, 430, 440, 460, 461, 469, 470, 473, 477, 480, 487, 490, 491, 500, 512, 514, 521, 522, 525, 554, 559

601
-593-

216

NY 121-1958

I H D E X (Cont'd.)

TODD, HERWIN S. ("P.T.")

9, 77, 111, 117, 118,
 420, 423, 425, 426,
 430, 433, 440, 460;
 461, 462, 469, 470;
 473, 477, 486-488;
 491, 496-502, 516,
 517, 522, 524, 525,
 539-541, 546-549,
 551-557, 559

TOM

40

TOPOL, JULIUS (TOPPEL)

94, 96

TRACY, MYRON A.

246, 247, 289, 319

TURNLEY, R. W.

248

TYSON, L. D.

548

URBAN, HUGH

477, 520

VASHW, C. W. Mr.

489

WALLANCE, DON

96, 99

WARE, HENRY HOLDSHIP

37, 82, 92, 93

WARTEN, ALVIN RICHARD

86, 87, 361, 362

WATSON, Mrs. G. F.

9, 507, 518, 549

WEBSTER, Mrs. FRANCES

429, 511, 551, 552

WEIDLEIN, L. R.

251

WEINBERG, SIDNEY

271

WEININGER, Dr.

68

602
-594-

217

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

WELLMAN, TED	415, 416, 433, 440; 459, 462, 494, 495, 500, 518, 532, 533, 535
WERKING, J. STANLEY	215, 248, 327
WHITE, FRANK CRAIG	479, 485
WILLIAMS, MURIEL SPEARE BORAH	37, 431, 433, 434, 440, 472-474, 476, 477, 485, 517, 520, 521, 531, 550, 555-559
WILSON, CHARLES E.	160, 215, 226, 264, 301
WILSON, HOMER	520, 558
WILSON, THOMAS	187, 196, 205, 230, 231, 233, 261, 284, 313, 347
WINSTON, ELIZABETH H. (TODD)	486-488
WINTER, HOWARD P. (Special Agent)	380, 361
WITSELL, EDWARD F.	319
WOLFE, THURBER	453, 519, 557
WOOD, EVERETT	365, 366
WOOD, LAWRENCE A. Dr.	146, 147
WOOD, LORING	215
WOOTEN, J. P. (Special Agent)	298
WRIGHT, S. H. Mr.	488, 490
WRIGHT, T. P. Mr.	322, 323

NY 121-1958

I N D E X (Cont'd.)

ZIEN, BURTON JACK

429, 431, 432, 441,
454, 455, 469, 471,
485-487, 499, 506,
509, 510, 516-518,
520, 523, 526, 528,
550-552, 556, 557, 559.

ZIGROSSER, CARL

367-370

ZIGROSSER, CAROL

45, 367, 368

ZUCKER, JACK

84

604
-596-

219